Convict Nelson in Frameup; He Says War Was '13th Juror'

"This verdict against the Bill of Rights came on the 19th anniversary of Hitler's coming to power. But of this I am sure: The war profiteers and their local mouthpiece — Musmanno—will pass off the stage of history like their political mentors, Hitler and Mussolini. And it won't take 19 years."–Nelson.

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 31.—Steve Nelson, Pittsburgh Communist leader, was found "guilty" by the steel trust court today after the jury had been out for 21 hours. Nelson at once filed a motion for "arrest of judgment" — that is delay of sentence—pending an appeal, which will be argued before three Pittsburgh judges on March 10.

Judge Harry M. Montgomery granted the motion and permitted Nelson to remain at liberty on his former $10,000 state "sedition" case bonds (plus $20,000 federal Smith Act case bonds) for the present.

The judge said that "I am forced to follow the precedent" set in the "sedition" trial last year, when Andy Onda and James Dolsen remained at liberty on their former bonds pending appeal. The Onda and Dolsen appeal will also be argued on March 10.

Nelson appeared to have won a minor victory when the jury's written verdict failed to find him guilty on one of the 12 "sedition" counts. The "not guilty" count was No. 10 charged Nelson with distributing "writings" and making "utterances," teaching the use of violence and terrorism for the purpose of "accomplishing political reform and change in government."

This was only a minor victory because other frameup counts falsely charged Nelson with "force and violence" propaganda. Nevertheless, the "not guilty" written verdict on this count showed that there had been some jury room disagreements. And the disagreements came out in the open when the jury was polled and one of the 12 jurors failed to say Nelson was "guilty on all counts."

The lone juror who said "guilty," but kept silent when asked if Nelson was "guilty on all counts," was Thomas L. Bixby, a Negro metal polisher, who has worked for the Mellon family's Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Corp. for 34 years.

Bixby did not want to sit in the case. He pleaded with Judge Montgomery, before he was sworn in, that he might lose his job and he said that he was "too old" to get another job in that case.

(Note: The newly elected district attorney, James F. Malone, is in charge of the prosecution of Nelson, is an attorney for the Westinghouse firm.)

Judge Montgomery listened to the jury polling, then found that the jury had found Nelson guilty on "all counts."

Nelson told the jurors that they had been influenced by the "thirteenth invisible juror—that is by war hysteria, fear and the employer—and he said he wanted them to realize the wrong they had done to him and to civil rights.

He developed this idea further in the statement to the press, which declared:

"The real seditionists in Pittsburgh are the prosecutors in this

(Continued on Page 6)

Nelson to Be at Rally Feb. 16

Steve Nelson will make his first public appearance in New York since his frameup conviction at the "Greet Steve Nelson" rally sponsored by the Committee to Defend the Lincoln Veterans on Feb. 16 at 13 Astor Pl.

The program, which will commemorate the 15th anniversary of the first battles of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain, will also feature the premiere of the "Ballad of Jarama," especially written for this rally.

Tickets can be obtained at the committee headquarters at 23 W. 26 St. and at book stores.

Steve Nelson, framed Pennsylvania workingclass leader, shown above with his wife, Margaret, and their children, Robert, 8, and Josephine, 12. Mrs. Nelson was a constant spectator at Nelson's witchhunt, "sedition" trial.

Daily Worker

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100 Notables Urge Truman, Congress Seek Big-Power Pact

More than 100 leaders of the American people yesterday called upon President Truman and Congress to seek a conference of the major powers for a pact of peace. "Just when we are in mortal danger of a tragic extension of the Korean war to Southeast Asia, the mainland of China and the Middle East, the leading peace advocates through the United States are re-affirming their faith in negotiation as a way to peace," declared Thomas Richardson and Willard Uphaus, national co-directors of the American Peace Crusade, as they released the names of the notables who are sponsoring the APC's Campaign for Agreement Among the Major Powers.

Writers, lawyers, doctors, educators, trade union and farm representatives, ministers—Negro and white—living in 32 states signed the APC Petition which declares "that no effort to achieve lasting peace is too great" and calls on the President and the Congress to "urge a conference of the major powers to draw up an agreement for lasting peace."

On the list of signers were Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, noted anthropologist, historian and writer, a member of the U.S. delegation to the San Francisco Founding Conference of the United Nations, and a founder of NAACP, Honorary Co-Chairman of the American Peace Crusade; Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, former acting Governor of the Virgin Islands, Hon. Co-Chairman, Illinois Assembly, American Peace Crusade; Dr. Alice Hamilton, co-founder of Hull

(Continued on Page 6)

1,000 SIGN FOR PEACE

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—At least 1,000 signatures supporting demands for a peace agreement among the five major powers have been collected in San Francisco to date, William Kerner, executive secretary of the Northern California Peace Council said today.

San Francisco Veterans for Peace, reported Kerner, have obtained a total of 381 signatures since the beginning of the campaign. Last weekend the veterans group gathered 167 names in North Beach.

The Tom Mooney club of the Labor Youth League, he added, obtained 17 names on the peace petition.

Soup Kitchens For Detroit Jobless Asked

DETROIT, Jan. 31.—Public soup kitchens for unemployed auto workers was proposed here today by City Councilman John Wojtylo of Hamtramck, a Detroit suburb.

TEACHERS' UNION SAYS IT WILL FIGHT SUSPENSIONS

—See Page 8

Challenges Spur Race In 'Worker' Sub Drive

JERSEY SETS FEB. 17 DEADLINE

A ringing challenge to Worker readers in Illinois and Eastern Pennsylvania was issued yesterday by the director of the circulation campaign in New Jersey.

"We plan to complete our goal of 1,000 Worker subs and 200 for the Daily Worker before Feb. 17," Bertha Bloksberg, spokesman for the Jersey Press Freedom Association, declared. "And we challenge Illinois and Eastern Pennsylvania campaigners to beat us to it."

The Jersey state body is having its first major state-wide rally on the afternoon of Feb. 17. It will be addressed by Milton Howard, associate editor of the Daily Worker, and William L. Patterson, national secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, who has just returned from Paris where he worked to get the genocide petition

(Continued on Page 6)

HARLEM IN 3-WAY RACE

Leaders of the Harlem Freedom of the Press Association said yesterday they are opening their drive for 500 subs to The Worker with a bang this week-end. To date, only a few individuals have taken part in the national campaign for 20,000 Worker subs and 2,000 for the Daily Worker. These few have obtained over 60 subs of the 500 goal set by the Harlem Association.

Association leaders have decided to conduct their drive in honor of Claudia Jones, outstanding Negro woman leader and a former member of the Daily Worker's editorial board. Miss Jones, who conducts a column on the Women's page of The Worker, is one of the 17 New York victims of the Smith Act facing trial March 3.

A spokesman for the Association in Harlem said the organiza-

(Continued on Page 6)

Illinois Peace Group Opens Drive for Big Power Pact

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The Illinois Committee for Peaceful Alternatives this week opened a petition campaign urging the major powers to "negotiate agreements on vital issues and bring about a true and lasting peace." The petition was distributed at a meeting last Thursday night where a large crowd jammed the Hyde Park Baptist Church to hear a presentation of viewpoints on "What Terms for Germany Will Bring World Peace?"

Explaining the Polish viewpoint, Stanley Novak of Detroit, former state senator, declared that "there is complete agreement among Poles both here and abroad that the rearmament of Germany means preparation for war against Poland."

THE SPOKESMAN giving the U.S. position, Prof. Quincy Wright of the University of Chicago, admitted that it was difficult to reconcile the various aspects of the U. S. State Department's policy on Germany. He attempted to justify German rearmament on the basis of what he called "a fear of Russian invasion."

Called upon by the audience to prove existence of such threat, Wright declared, "If the people don't fear Russian invasion, why are the bleeding themselves with taxes?"

Wright's views were merely echoed by Roger Labry, French Consul of Chicago, who stated, "We'd rather take the German risk."

★

THE GERMAN ISSUE can be solved through a conference of the "Big Five" powers, according to John Rossen, director of the Chicago Council for American-Soviet Friendship, who explained the view of the USSR. He pointed out that although the crisis over Germany was created by the dishonoring of the Potsdam agreement by the Western powers, "this is one of many differences which can still be resolved over the conference table where the major powers can negotiate all major differences in good faith."

As moderator, Dean John Thompson of the Rockefeller Chapel explained that the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives was seeking a negotiated solution of the German problem rather than showdown by arms.

The Rev. William T. Baird, chairman of the committee, distributed its program at the close of the meeting, calling for: (a) unification and independence of a disarmed Germany; (b) removal of barriers to East-West trade; (c) world disarmament arrived at through a conference of the major powers.

The new petition issued by the committee asked that the U.S. government "take the initiative in constructive world leadership by calling a conference of the major powers,

600 MILLION HAVE SIGNED CALL FOR 'NO-WAR' PACT

PARIS, Jan. 31. — Almost 600 million people have signed appeals for a peace pact among the five big powers, United States, Soviet Union, Great Britain, China and France, it was announced here by the Secretariat of the World Council of Peace.

The total number of 596,302,298 signatures come from the following countries:

Albania	865,885
Algeria	120,000
Argentine	3,000,000
Australia	90,000
Austria	871,021
Belgium	409,092
Bolivia	8,500
Brazil	3,000,000
Bulgaria	5,627,000
Burma	129,830
Canada	270,000
Chile	500,000
China	344,530,057
Coloumbia	25,000
Costa Rica	34,000
Cuba	850,000
Cyprus	103,824
Czechoslovakia	9,020,522
Denmark	128,278
Egypt	100,000
Finland	550,000
France	10,000,000
Germany referendum against remilitarization and for a Peace Treaty	16,700,000
Great Britain	830,000
Greece	36,725
Guatemala	100,,000
Holland	342,598
Hungary	7,148,000
India	1,700,000
Indonesia	609,163
Iraq	20,000
Israel	354,159
Iran	1,961,198
Italy	16,000,000
Japan	6,000,000
Korea	7,047,821
Lebanon	200,000
Mexico	300,000
Mongolia	633,877
Norway	30,000
Pakistan	14,000
Paraguay	16,000
Peru	5,578
Poland	18,053,000
Portugal	40,000
Puerto Rico	20,000
Romania	11,060,141
Siam	152,531
Spain	400,000
Sweden	265,000
Switzerland	61,800
Syria	265,000
Transjordan	22,000
Trieste	80,000
Tunis	130,000
Uruguay	216,000
USSR	117,669,320
Union of South Africa	5,000
Venezuela	45,000
Viet Nam	7,532,378

2 WRITE TO DETROIT PRESS 'NO SOUND ARGUMENT FOR UMT,'

DETROIT, Jan. 31.—"There is not one sound argument in favor of UMT," declare Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Keaton of Wayne, Mich., in a letter to the Detroit Free Press of Jan. 22. "An issue that will vitally hit every home in America should be put to a vote of the American people and not determined by the Pentagon or greedy politicians."

The Keatons also charge press censorship of the public's opposition to the militarization of America, declaring: "Many citizens wonder why more has not been published regarding opposition to UMT. Mainly because some of our newspapers will not publish material of that sort."

BOSTON PAPER WARNS OF SNEAK ATTACKS ON AMERICAN PEOPLE'S CIVIL LIBERTIES

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The Boston Traveler warned editorially on Jan. 21 that an attempt is being made at the "subversion of vigilance" of the American people to protect their rights. "This subversion," it warned, "comes in the form of bland, unperceptive and ill-informed assurances that our liberties are under no serious attack and only impractical liberals are worried about the state of our liberties."

But, calling its readers' attention to the facts, the Boston Traveler declared:

"The high cost of this attack on our liberties is laid bare on the record. It was revealed in a nation-wide study by the New York Times which found that our standard of higher education had already suffered because teachers and students were afraid to think and speak freely for fear that unorthodox or even inquiry would be interpreted as communisim or communistic thinking. Witchhunts, false accusations and intolerance had done this, hitting at the very heartland of American culture—yet we are asked to believe that no harm has been done.

"These counselors of sleep apparently have callouses on their perception. So it takes something more concrete than mere degradation of American spirit of free inquiry to reach them. So we give them the wreckage from the University of California teacher's oath fiasco. Look Magazine hardly visionary or left-wing publication, has summed up the costs.

"The University lost through firing, resignations and refusals to reappointment some 100 scholars. It dropped 35 courses for lack of instructors. It lost prestige when some 1,200 scholars from other universities denounced its action.

"To cap this travesty, the Board of Regents, after two years of injury to individuals and university alike, rescinded the oath."

PHILBRICK SLANDERS

Ironically, the same Boston Traveler is at present running the series by Herbert A. Philbrick, FBI polite informer who testified against the Communist leaders in the Foley Square trial, which has become the basis for the witchhunt now being deplored by the paper.

And while the Traveler complained that "right here in Massachusetts we are witnessing the suppressive spirit carried into an efforts to censor books," the editorial writer did not see fit to condemn the frame-up trial of Prof. Dirk Struit in Massachusetts, a trial allegedly based on Struik's "attempt to overthrow" the state government, but obviously intended to crush free and independent thought by all other teachers on every campus.

The Traveler listed as other attacks on civil rights the "disgraceful Peekskill riots;" the radio firing of Jean Muir "without trial or evidence" and "the proved fact that good men are shunning government service lest their careers be ruined by McCarthyism."

It concluded:

"These grave attacks on their liberties costs could be multiplied endlessly. Most responsible men are aroused and on guard. There are apparently some, however, who would perceive no impairment in our liberties until they could hear the Bill of Rights torn apart and the heels of the Secret Police in our streets."

INDIA ELECTIONS SHOW REJECTION OF WASHINGTON

By CHARLES WISLEY

Conclusion

The results of the Indian elections are of particular significance to the United States. They show that a large section of the Indian people already reject the American efforts to involve their country in war preparations.

The authoritative Washingon reporter of the New York Times, James Reston, wrote on Jan. 24, 1952, that "the Truman Administration is trying to rebuild its Asiatic policy around India and Japan." To indicate the problems involved, he related that "Paul Hoffman, the former head of the Marshall Plan, has also been saying that India today is about where China was in 1945."

This statement acknowledges the advancing disillusionment of the Indian people in the "independence" bestowed on India in August, 1947. Instead of ending India's colonial status by severing its ties with Britain and instituting genuine land reform as a prerequisite to industrialization, four years of Congress Party government have resulted in an intensification of imperialist exploitation.

Not only has Britain retained its economic overlordship, but American penetration has markedly increased, and the U. S. is gradually acquiring a monopoly over the export of India's major raw materials. While the U. S. presses for concessions and India's open alliance with the West, the Indian people have seen the Soviet Union and China come forward with offers of grain and capital goods.

In this situation the formulation last summer of a new program by the Communist Party found widespread response. The Party called on the Indian people to unite in order to end imperialist domination and landlordism and establish a People's Democratic government having close relations with the Soviet Union and China.

The Party's rapid comeback is also due to the fact that even while it was following incorrect policies, it retained the respect of the people, who admired its courage in the face of Congress government repression. This regard for the Party is so widespread that even Nehru, addressing a meeting of Congress leaders last September, exhorted them with the words: "The self-sacrificing spirit imbuing the Indian Communists and the hard persistent work they put in are worth taking note of." The large vote for the left united front represents a repudiation by the voters of the government's anti-Communist terror.

OIL DEALS

In the middle of the elections, the Indian people got a practical demonstration of the meaning of Nehru's foreign policy, recently defined by his foreign secretary as fundamentally similar to that of Yugoslavia. On Dec. 1, the first large-scale entry of American capital into India was announced with the signing by the Indian government and Standard Vacuum Oil Co. of an agreement providing for the building by Standard Vacuum of a $35,000,000 refinery in Bombay.

The company will supply the capital in return for 75 percent of the stock, a guarantee against nationalization for 25 years, and various other concessions.

Caltex Oil Co. of the U. S. to to conclude a deal on similar terms and investment.

The British Burmah Shell combine on Dec. 15 signed a like contract with the Indian government for the erection of a $45,000,000 refinery.

When U. S. Ambassador Chester Bowles went to address the Calcutta University student body during the election in an effort to allay anti-U. S. sentiment, he was booed off the dais. This contrasts with the enthusiastic receptions accorded to a Chinese cultural mission which toured India for six weeks during the same period.

The election results show that the only parties receiving sizeable votes were those which called at least for India's neutrality, even though they may be following, like Congress and the Socialists, a pro-Western policy. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, head of the right-wing Scheduled Castes Federation, who campaigned on a pro-American platform, was defeated in Bombay. Well-known American agents like K. M. Munshi, Indian food minister, and M. R. Masani, central parliament member, did not dare enter the elections.

NEHRU'S PLANS

While the election results put Nehru on notice that an open alliance with the U. S. will meet with opposition from a majority of the Indian people, the likelihood is that, given another term in office, he will succumb further to American pressure. The New York Times of Dec. 29, 1951, reported:

"There is inside information available now that a more indicative association with the free democracies will emerge, once the danger of local political repercussions has been removed."

On the other hand, the left united front, which was formed in a matter of months by the Communist Party and small local groups, can be expected to grow and broaden rapidly, gaining from the ranks of other opposition parties and Congress itself. Already a broad movement for the release of Communist prisoners in whom the people have shown confidence and an end to the repression against progressives is developing.

The Communist Party has firmly established itself in the minds of millions of Indians as the only force which can lead India to freedom and democracy.

Paper Gloomy On Truman, Eisenhower

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 31.—Discussing the possible Democratic and Republican Presidential candidates with Gen. Eisenhower's entry into the race, a Madison Capital Times editorial (Jan. 8) declares: "Obviously, all this adds up to a bleak outlook for the American people in the Presidential year of 1952."

It asserts Eisenhower's announcement "puts before the American people the question of whether it is good policy to have a professional military man in the White House."

The paper warns: "We are rapidly approaching a point in the conduct of national affairs where our military holds much the same power that the German general staff held in Germany for so many years. We are becoming Prussianized."

The editorial holds no brief for the other GOP hopeful, Sen. Taft.

However, the paper adds, "the picture on the Democratic side is hardly more promising. President Truman may or may not be a candidate again."

While not criticising Truman's foreign policy, the editorial states that "on the domestic front . . . there is a vast difference between the policies the President ADVOCATES and THE STEPS THAT ARE TAKEN to carry them out."

"It is said," the paper goes on, "that if the President is not a candidate he wants the Democratic nomination to go to Chief Justice Fred Vinson of the U. S. Supreme Court. . . . Vinson has had a shabby, conservative record on the Supreme Court and prior to that he was chiefly noted for the kind of political manipulations so typical of other Truman cronies in government today."

'EVENING IN THE ARTS' STIRS CNA CONVENTION

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

Broadway may be on its death bed, but Harlem entertainment talent is on the way up as was shown by the exciting 'Evening in the Arts' which ended the founding convention of the Committee for the Negro in the Arts last Sunday.

The performers drew prolonged applause from the more than 350 packed into the auditorium of the Henry Lincoln Johnson Lodge at 15 W. 126 St. The show was emceed by Sidney Poitier, star of stage and screen.

• • •

Paul Robeson, who headed the superb variety show, brought the house down with his reading of a column by Langston Hughes in which 'Simple' writes a letter to a Negro 'leader'.

Robeson's singing of such numbers as 'Everytime I Feel The Spirit' and his reading of portions of Shakespeare's "Othello" also brought thunderous applause.

• • •

The great artist was followed by other talented men and women performers, whose readings, dancing and singing showed that what Harlem needs is an outlet for all this multitude of talent.

• • •

The readings indicated a revival of this type of entertainment in the Negro community and showed the "listening" quality of much Negro poetry and prose.

There was Bill Robinson's powerful rendition of Margaret Walker's "For My People", a beautiful and rhythmic poem.

Alice Childress presented "Conversations From Life", a glimpse into the life of a domestic worker.

Helen Martin acted out Miss Childress' biting satire, "Marge Goes to the Safeway".

Equally exciting was the recitation by Edmund Cambridge of "The Creation" from James Weldon Johnson's "God's Trombones"; and the reading of the poem, "An Angry Song", by Clarice Taylor, star of "A Medal for Willie".

Harry Belafonte's new singing style for folk songs and tales accompanied by Eugene Broadnax rounded out the evening's music. Particularly fine was Belafonte's rendition of the sermon of a Negro preacher in the South just after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

Dancer Donald McKayle showed control and power in his "Saturday's Child" based on Countee Cullen's poem, which was a part of the recent CNA revue "Just A Little Simple".

"The Juba" from McKayle's ballet "Her Name Was Harriet", danced by Shawneeque Baker and Eve Beck was sprightly and humerous.

There can be no doubt that this kind of show would be eagerly received by Negroes all over the nation, starved as they are for decent entertainment, which is denied them by the white supremacist syndicates such as that which controls the only show house in Harlem and in a dozen other cities.

NEW WORKS HAILED AT UNITY CHORUS CONCERT

By BEN LEVINE

The Unity Chorus concert in the Panel Room at 13 Astor Place last Friday night was a brilliant evening of "firsts."

To begin with, it was the first concert run by the chorus itself since its reorganization under its conductor, Herbert Haufrecht.

Then there was the first formal presentation in New York of the final movement of Dmitri Shostakovich's latest work, "Song of the Forests." The magnificent song of peaceful socialist construction brought cheers both for the content of the song and for the singers.

Another "first" that brought cheers was "Holes in My Shoes" by Serge Hovey and Nat Kahn, with clarinet and basso cello accompaniment, and with Hovey at the piano. This choral work, using the native American jazz idiom, to which it gave new power and dignity, skillfully creates the impression of great masses on the march singing of their hopes for peace and freedom. The young musician created this work in close cooperation with Unity Chorus. Hovey and Kahn spent many evenings at the rehearsals, and the final product, I was told, came out of a long process of criticism.

• • •

The result was that the audience not only hailed the new work, but insisted on hearing it again at the end of the concert. There were many who even stayed behind to hear a Unity Chorus wire recording of it, so great was their pleasure with it. It was the first time, in this reviewer's experience, that a New York concert audience asked to have a major work on the program performed a second time in the same evening.

Another "first" was "The Bond", by Daniel Michaels, a young Negro composer, a melodious song of the brotherhood of peoples, which carried out the theme of this "concert in the democratic tradition," as the program called it.

• • •

There was also a new song by Haufrecht, "These Are The Times," with music admirably fitted to Tom Paine's words. And there was an impressive performance of "Mourn Not the Dead" by Walter Baker, the Negro composer, which had won the Paul Robeson prize.

Earl Robinson contributed a song for the occasion, "If I Am Free," which was sung by a tenor member of the chorus, Arthur Maupin. Harry Rogers, a bass member of the chorus, gave a vigorous and rhythmic rendition of a sea chanty.

There were spirituals (best was "Follow the Drinking Gourd"), a madrigal by Morley, songs by early American composers, Billings and Warren, a song about Jewish workers, a song for children in the German Democratic Republic, youth songs, including the Chinese "We, the Lighthouse," and two Beethoven works—Freundschaft and the Prisoner's Chorus from "Fidelio." Performance of the last named work also was a memorable occasion—one of the most ambitious undertakings by an amateur group and successfully put over despite the absence of instrumental parts written for it.

• • •

Nor does this list exhaust the rich and varied program offered. For a high spot of the evening was the masterly piano playing of Alan Booth, young Negro musician, who throughout the evening modestly took the part of accompanist for the singers, but who in one part of the program came forward in his own right to gain enthusiastic acclaim with his rendition of "Themes from an Imaginery Ballet," by the Negro composer, Coleridge-Taylor (1875-1912). For encores, Booth played Shostakovich's second Fantastic Dance and a chorale prelude by Bach.

This young musician deserves more attention from progressvie circles and from everyone interested in music.

One would think any audience would have had enough after so rich a concert which also included Brahms and Schubert. But even after "Holes in My Shoes" was played the second time, and the lights came on and the singers left, there was a large group in the audience that remained, and as the reviewer left, they were singing their own songs. This was another kind of "first," never encountered in commercial concerts—a concert in which the audience is so inspired as to contribute its own encores.

'Peace Will Win' Is Inspiration For Struggle

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Editor, Feature Section:

On your say-so my wife and I went to see "Peace Will Win" at the Stanley Theatre.

Now we want to thank you for showing us the way to an evening of great entertainment. The film is everything you said about it and more. Not in years have we been so stirred by a movie.

The scope and meaning of the world peace movement is clearer to us after having seen it.

We know now what we must do to better our work for peace in our community.

Here is a film that speaks for the billions all over the world including tens of millions of Americans who want peace. It was made in Poland, which our government officials tell us is an 'aggressor' nation. But if it is 'aggressive' to want peace, what is the word for the Wall Street men who run our country who claim they are for peace but who are behind pro - war films like Desert Fox and I Want You.

By all means let us make the most of the fact that at long last a great film that fights for PEACE is in our midst and playing just a block or two away from such tripe as "Wild Blue Yonder" and "The Tanks Are Coming."

As you say, Peace WILL win if enough Americans could see this film and see for themselves the vastness of the feeling for peace among all the peoples of the world.

It's up to us to see that they do. Spread the word to our friends and neighbors. Shout from the rooftops: See 'PEACE WILL WIN.'

A. & S. DORN.

Unity Theatre In London Drops J. B. Priestley

LONDON (Telepress). — J. B. Priestley, playwright and author, who contributed to the warmongering issue of Colliers magazine has been removed from the General Council of the progressive Unity Theatre in London.

(The London Unity Theatre will produce Barnard Rubin's play 'Candy Story' in March. Last year this internationally known theatre group presented Herb Tank's 'Longitude 49.)

Form Washington Heights Press Freedom Group

A Washington Heights "Freedom Association" was formed Saturday night at a gathering of 22 people who heard Lester Rodney, of the Daily Worker staff.

An informal collection began the treasury with $18 toward conducting the new group's activities and reaching more people.

on the scoreboard—

—by lester rodney

Just About Throwing a Baseball . . .

BUTTON UP YOUR overcoats, mates, and give that muffler another turn around the neck . . . this is going to be a "baseball" column.

It was the other night. I was home alone, sort of baby sitting, you might say. I finished the supper dishes and noted with new fascination that ice forms on the INSIDE of the windows when it is real cold out. There was a good head of steam pouring out of the radiators. Something made me think of the nice new big league baseball in my desk drawer.

I took it out and began to wrap my fingers around it. Caught it last year leaning out of the Ebbets Field pressbox. Upper standers on the first base side that day may remember. It was one of the better pressbox catches of the year, everyone agreed. First pitch of the game, Preacher Roe unwound, Boston leadoff man Roy Hartsfield swung and the shiny new ball headed straight back and up. Made the catch leaning out, and with my left hand too. That's the mark of a pro. When a righthanded thrower snares the ball with his left.

So here's the ball—a real big league ball, hardly scuffed up, just rubbed some to get the gloss off by old Preach with a probable assist from Billy Cox and Roy Campanella. I ran my second and third fingers along the stitches with the thumb underneath and drew the arm back as if to throw. First day of spring training, the old sun shining, a new ball in the hand, it was too much. I let fly a lazy toss, as befits opening warmups, aiming for the soft back of one of those old fashioned cushion chairs we have. Now don't run ahead of the story. The ball went harmlessly into the chair as directed. I was only about five feet away from it.

Gosh, it feels good just to hold and throw a baseball again. Now I backed away from the chair as far as the room permitted, into the opposite diagonal corner, moved the chair around full face toward me, took off my shirt and threw some more.

Of course, there was nobody to throw it back to me. So after each toss I had to walk across the room, retrieve the ball from the soft chair and walk back. Well, that's part of spring training too. Legs and wind. After a while though, as I got to feel nice and warm, like in Phoenix, Ariz., with the Giants next March, or a steaming July day on a Bensonhurst sandlot years and years ago, I began nonchalantly flipping up the left, or glove hand, for the return throw. Real ham stuff, you know. Sometimes with an over the head sweep, sometimes with my side toward the direction the ball is coming back from, and a little casual backhand flip of the gloved hand picking it off at the hip.

Sometimes as I walked back across the room with the ball I would wheel and let it go fast sidearm or underhand like an infielder in a hurry to get rid of the ball. But mostly, though I never was a pitcher, I wound up and followed through. You know how infielders and outfielders warming up like to throw like pitchers, even to gripping the ball for an occasional curve, seeing what they can "put on it."

I might as well interrupt this right here and get rid of any notion you might have from reading stories or seeing movies that always have some kind of bang or twist ending that this is building up to a wild pitch smashing through the television screen. In the first place we don't have any television set. And this isn't that kind of a story anyhow. I'm just describing what I did the other night with a baseball, not going after any O Henry prizes. So don't start guessing for a climax and then get disappointed. The most that happened like that was an occasional skidding of the ball off the side of the chair and a bit of unfortunate ricocheting off the walls. Though I never did that on purpose, it did sometimes solve the problem of getting a grounder to roll my way so I could go down and scoop it up.

Ah, the old arm still feels good. Not an ache or pain. Loose as a goose. Don't overdo it the first day. But it sure feels good. Just to grip a real baseball. You know, softball has its place, but a baseball will always be a baseball. Cmon, kid, make a hitter out of him! Nobody walks in there! Don't mind that, we'll get 'em back for you, old kid, old boy! There's a smell of sweat. You paw at the dirt a bit, spit lightly into the gloved hand, squint up at the sun through upraised mitt. . . .

Say, does anyone around here think I'm crazy?

Maybe somebody, but not those who never get around to playing ball any more, eh, fellows? . . . a guy grows up, there are stores where the old lot used to be, you can't go out in the streets with the little kids very well, who has the time and dough to figure how to organize a big group and try to get one of the permits for one of the so few park diamonds some time. . . . just once is no good anyhow. Maybe you play a little softball on a vacation somewhere, if you can afford to go somewhere with a ballfield, a one or two weeks of ferocious but wonderful overdoing of the throwing and running . . . but mostly baseball is something you once played. Hell, the high schoolers these days half of them don't even have baseball teams . . . the Board of Education figures it's more important to spend dough for dog tags and war hysteria . . . say, we got to have a lot more baseball teams some day, more chances for guys to play, working guys of this age or that, why shouldn't they get to play a game of baseball sometimes. . . .

Meanwhile it's spring training in the living room for me. Lucky I got a real baseball and nobody home that night. Next time it works out like that I got to warm up and then try that slider they're all talking about. You don't snap your wrist like for a curve, the big league pitchers say, just grip the ball well off center, that's the thing, and throw it hard like a fast ball, wtih just a little turn, no snap, as it leaves the fingers . . . trouble is it's not really pitching distance so you can't tell whether the ball would really get to glide off or not.

Say, anybody got an apartment to lend [illegible] night I'm free where there's a room with pitching distance in it? (How much rent do YOU pay?)

Win 1st Victory in Jersey for Negro Gov't Representation

TRENTON, N.J., Jan. 30.—The determination of the Negro people to secure governmental representation in 1952 won its initial victory here last weekend as attorney Frank H. Wimberly was named to fill one of four vacancies on the Trenton Board of Education. He is the first Negro ever to be a member of the board.

For years, Negro and progressive leaders have battled a succession of mayors, including present Mayor Donald Connolly, for a Negro school board appointment.

Mr. Wimberley was appointed for an unexpired term, replacing Steelworker Union official Fred Clarici, who resigned. Trenton is the only Mercer County city which has an appointed school board.

Meanwhile, in Newark, a number of organizations in the Negro community are already organizing activity in support of two former Negro state Assemblymen for public office.

Discussions continue around the possibility of obtaining the Republican nomination for Congressman from Newark's 11th Congressional District for J. Mercer Burrell, state NAACP leader. The Beauticians union pledged support to his candidacy. No Negro has ever been among New Jersey's 14-strong Congressional delegation.

Additional support was voiced to the proposal that Dr. J. Otto Hill be named candidate for the Board of Freeholders. The North Jersey Medical Society added its voice to those of the Essex County Republican Council and the East Orange Political and Civic Council in making this demand.

The groups are asking that Dr. Hill be named by the Essex County Clean Government organization.

In its statement, the Medical Society pointed out that "although Essex County now has a Negro population of over one hundred thousand, and has had an increase of over 50 percent during the past ten years, there has still been no representation in County Government."

AFL Carpet Mechanics Ask Action on Florida

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 30.—AFL Local 696 Carpet & Linoleum Mechanics, at its membership meeting Jan. 17 unanimously passed a resolution to send a letter to President Truman demanding he force immediate and definite action to uncover the criminals who bombed and killed Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore.

The resolution demanded the punishment of "these Florida nazis" who committed this crime.

Transit Strike Ends in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30.—Workers of the Baltimore Transit Co. voted acceptance of a new three-year contract tonight, ending a 17-day tie-up of the city's bus transportation system. By a vote of 2,461 to 100, union members approved the contract that calls for a nine-cent hourly wage increase during the first year and six-cent hourly hikes in each of the next two years.

Headlines Mask Layoff Cause

War-Poor Workers Just Can't Buy Cars

DETROIT.—The capitalist press is doing a job of spreading more than its usual amount of lies and confusion about the jobless situation in Michigan. It is intentionally made impossible for the average auto worker to read the welter of contradictory headlines and get an answer as to why he or she is laid off.

Some samples:

Walter Reuther: "Start a scrap drive."

Henry Ford II: "The auto industry is being discriminated against."

War Boss C. E. Wilson: "There can be no yielding to further wage demands. I regret unemployment in Detroit, but there will be more cutbacks."

Henry Fowler of NPA: "The auto industry is not being discriminated against."

Detroit Common Council: "It's the fault of women working."

President Truman who stood on the steps of City Hall last July: "I don't proposed to let the workingmen of Detroit suffer, any unemployment that can be avoided."

Detroit News: "Overarming can lead the nation down the road to World War II . . . starving of supply to civilian economy will promote depression."

Walter Reuther: Bring more war work to Michigan."

So the headlines blare. But tucked away on the back pages are the real facts.

New car registrations last November were lowest since February 1949, 100,000 less than November 1950. New car sales in Detroit in December were 158,183 for 1951 compared with 195,614 in 1950. Here is the real truth, production of cars has run ahead of the ability of workers and others to buy them. War preparations are making the situation worse.

That's how our "free enterprise" works. That's why we have layoffs and depressions, and no scrap drive is going to change that.

Only a paper like The Michigan Worker gives you the truth without contradictory headlines and lies.

Renew your sub now. If you haven't got a sub get one now.

Witchhunters Subpena L. A. Lawyers

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 30.—The House Un-American Committee unleashed new political attacks on the medical profession in Los Angeles this weekend.

Process servers for the Un-American Committee handed subpoenas to at least seven prominent men in the medical profession, summoning them to appear as "unfriendly" witness at the witch-hunting inquisition, scheduled to open in the Federal Building Feb. 18.

At least one other doctor was scheduled for a subpoena.

Those handed summons were: Dr. Gordon Rosenblum, noted pediatrician; Dr. Harold Koppleman, Dr. Frederick G. Reynolds, Dr. Simpson Marcs, Dr. Alexander Pennes, one of the three victims of political discrimination at Cedars of Lebanon hospital; Dr. Max Sosin, dentist and Arthur Lishner, pharmacist.

Servers had a subpoena for Dr. Walter Temple, they announced. All were summoned to the public hearings of the Un-American Committee, being ballyhooed circus-poster fashion for mid-February.

The men were added to a list of progressive lawyers already under subpoena for the same series of hearings.

Lewis

(Continued From Page 1)

Lewis was asked about a statement of the Chamber of Commerce that the mine union can call its men out of a mine declared unsafe by federal inspectors, Lewis explained that this was not true.

He pointed out that stoppages called by the union, on the basis of federal and union declarations than an unsafe condition existed, the union had been sued under the Taft-Hartley Act.

He denounced the "abominable and barbaric" T-H law and noted that the West Coast International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union had also been successfully sued by employers under its terms.

"I hope the Senators haven't forgotten that the gentlemen on our Supreme Bench just last week or the week before approved the damage findings of the lower court in the longshoremen's case in Alaska in the amount of $700,000 or more from a union that doesn't have 700,000 cents," said Lewis.

Apparently realizing that Lewis' testimony had hurt his chances for GOP nomination, Taft late yesterday announced that he would testify this morning. Although a member of the subcommittee investigating the West Frankfurt, Ill. mine disaster, Taft had not attended a single session until this morning.

The mine leader who has been present at all sessions listened quietly while Taft talked. The Ohio Senator insisted that Lewis had stated what was not true. Taft insisted that the Taft-Hartley Act could not be legally used to sue the union for walking out of an unsafe mine.

When Taft concluded, Lewis rose from his chair and with a disarming mildness asked, "May I make an inquiry?"

Taft retorted testily that Lewis should not be permitted to interrupt. "He can come back and testify at some later time," Taft said peevishly.

Lewis resumed his seat, and Taft left the room.

After another witness had testified, however, chairman Mathewe M. Nesly (D-W. Va.) called Lewis to the witness chair. An aide of Taft's rushed away to get the Senator back.

As Lewis began his testimony, Taft was seated at his table, now in the role of a subcommittee member.

The grayhaied mine leader observed that it was too bad that the Senator "has seen fit to challenge my veracity in his earlier hit and run testimony."

Smarting under this crack, Taft hastily interjected that he was not questioning Lewis's varacity, only his interpretation of the law and the miners' contracts.

In any event, Lewis continued, Taft was wrong. "The mine management that persistently violates the code of safety regulations in coal mines has no compunction whatsoever against violating the agreements quoted by Sen. Taft. It is too often the case."

Lewis then repeated the facts in the Blackwood Fuels Co. case. There have been 40 violations of the code, he said, and the mine safety committee repeatedly requested the company to correct the violations. Finally a motorman was killed.

In a grievance which brought about the discharge of a mine safety committeeman for refusing to do work in violation of the code, the men stopped work. The company filed a lawsuit in federal court under Taft-Hartley for $750,000.

Sen. Taft sought to get off the hook upon which Lewis had impaled him with a wise crack.

"Mr. Lewis, I went to Harvard Law School," said Taft. A professor of law had told him "you could sue the bishop of Boston for bastardy but you could not recover. The mere fact that a man brings a suit does not mean anything for my money," said Taft.

"I suppose," retorted Lewis, "that it would be quite immaterial the amount of time, money and damage that occurred during the pendency of this suit by the defendants thereof."

Taft retreated to his eariler position—that Lewis thought unions should be exempt from being sued.

The suits "are in conformity with the principle and motive behind the Taft-Hartley Act," Lewis responded "which is a statute intended to permit persistent harassment of labor unions by these constant suits.——"

"No," Taft broke in, "It is not intended for that purpose."

"I submit that is the way it is operating against the United Mine Workers of America," answered Lewis.

"Your argument is that unions should never be subject to suits for breach of contract," repeated Taft.

"I don't accept the soft impeachment at all," said Lewis. He pointed out that the fact was the Blackwood Fuels Co. sued the miners for $750,000, that the court overruled the unions motion to dismiss, that the "defendants are in peril."

"The man who was discharged is discharged. The continued violation of the safety code goes on and the mine is still unsafe," said Lewis.

Referring to Taft's constant harping on the charge that Lewis was claiming that unions could not be sued, the miners leader glared at Taft. "There is nothing so dangerous as half-baked conclusions. That is certainly a half baked conclusion," said Lewis.

He cited the heavy cost of defending the union through long litigation in the courts.

"The only place the unions gets its money is from the men who work in the mines. We submit that it is unfair. Men work in coal mines to earn a living. They do not want their entire sustenance taken away from them to protect their union which is the major protection in the industry from the harassing effects and punitive provisions of the Taft-Hartley slave act."

"If you are even elected president and Joe Stalin asks you about the Taft-Hartley slave act, I don't know how you are going to explain it to him," said Lewis.

"I can handle Stalin. I handled the workmen in Ohio," said Taft, referring to his election in 1950 over the opposition of the trade unions.

Although most newsmen agreed that this was Taft's reply to Lewis's remark, the record reads "my honest answer is the workmen in Ohio. That will handle Joe Stalin."

Apparently Taft, in the interest of his presidential campaign, did not want his true answer, which teemed with contempt for the working class, to stand.

Hoodlums at Wayne Fail to Halt Distribution of Appeal for '17'

DETROIT. — Eight hoodlum students failed to prevent a distribution at Wayne University of a printed appeal by the seventeen Communist leaders under indictment in New York. They gathered around the two distributors and shouted and jeered. They tore up the individual copies which they had received at the beginning of the distribution. But their attempt to intimidate other students from taking and reading the literature, and to incite hostility against the distributors, proved to be a complete flop. Every last one of more than five hundreed folders was gladly taken by Wayne students who refused to allow the hoodlums to dictate what they can rtad. The fascist mentality of the hoodlums was clearly revealed when the group burst into the singing of "Dixie" and concluded by chanting "We want lynchings, we want lynchings." This vicious, despicable behavior proves to Wayne students once again how anti-Communism and racism go hand in hand. The rotten core of these self - appointed "defenders" of American "freedom" is exposed for all to see.

Wayne students are asking: "where does Dean Spathelf fit into this?" They point out that his remarks as reported by the Detroit Free Press, contain not a word of condemnation of the hoodlum acts. That he apparently had one of his notorious spies surveying the situation carefully is shown by his assertion that the distributors were not Wayne students. At a university with about twenty thousand students it takes a lot of watching to say that.

Appeal Deportation Of Leon Callow

The Commissioner of Immigration and Naturaliation has upheld an order of deportation issued against Leon Callow of Niles, O., father of nine American-born children, it was announced yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The American Committee announced the decision would be appealed.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

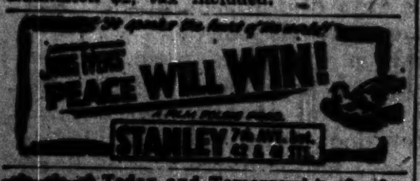
OPEN HOUSE, "An American's Impressions of Europe," at ALP, 28 Greenwich Ave., tonight at 8:30 p.m.

Tomorrow Manhattan

HEAR PABLO GARCIA, defense lawyer for Marrero, framed leader of Puerto Rican Peace Movement, tell "The Truth About Puerto Rico's Fight For Freedom." Also see "Blockade," wonderful film about Republican Spain. 8:30 p. m. Hungarian House, 2141 Southern B'lvd. Friday, Feb. 1.

Coming

15th ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT and Dance by the Greek Fur Workers Union, Local 70, Saturday, Feb. 2, 8:30 p.m. at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and 8th Ave. Variety program and dancing to 3 a.m. with Greek, American and Spanish music. Admission $2, tax included.



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TAFT-HARTLEY DAGGER

THE REPEAL OF the Taft-Hartley law as an arsenal full of hidden legal daggers against trade unions is going to be an issue in the coming Congressional and presidential elections.

It will have to be an issue even though President Truman has run out on the fight to repeal it.

That much was made clear in the clash between mine union leader John L. Lewis and Sen. Taft on the issue of mine safety.

It is a horrible fact that with the bodies of 119 Illinois coal miners hardly cold in their graves after a preventable mine disaster, the United Mine Workers Union now faces a $750,000 damage suit because the miners would not work in a rotten mine fraught with danger to their lives. The coal corporation—indifferent to human life as all capitalist profit-hogs are—has used the Taft-Hartley law as its club.

This "slave act" as Lewis again branded it, allows the coal corporation to sue the miners "for breach of contract" when the miners refuse to work with rotten beams, gas, and other hazards staring them in the face.

The never-ending fight of the coal miners for a federal safety law with teeth in it should have the immediate support of trade unions in every industry and city of the land.

Year after year, the coal corporations have been able to knife in the back any Federal law for making the mines safe. But with the memory of the latest martyrs in the Illinois disaster still fresh there is a better chance to force Congress to act, despite the day-and-night activity of the coal trust lobbyists. All CIO, AFL and independent unions should put pressure on their Congressmen for a mine safety law.

• • •

THERE IS ANOTHER ASPECT of this fight which is of immediate importance too.

It was brought into the clash with Taft by Lewis himself. He noted that the West Coast longshoremen union, headed by Harry Bridges, had been knifed with a $750,000 fine under the Taft-Hartley law for daring to aid striking workers.

Who can be safe from these raids by union-smashing employers, supported by the U. S. Supreme Court, Lewis asked in a question which every trade union in the nation cannot escape.

It takes no special proof to show that regardless of political differences every trade union has a vital interest in making repeal of Taft-Hartley a major election issue. All candidates for national and local offices should be put on record and pledged to support repeal.

There should be trade union conferences, it seems to us, where the common interest of all AFL, CIO and independent unions for repeal could be made a basis for joint or parallel independent election activities, both with regard to primaries and with independent candidacies.

WHY CHURCHILL WEASELS

IT IS THE GOING BACK home that is tough.

Thus, Churchill who came here to make deals for spreading the war to China as the price for U. S. "aid" ($300,000,000 for more guns) is now weaseling in front of the British people. Before the U. S. Senate he stuck out his chin and got cheers from the warmongers by pledging full support for new ferocities in Korea and China. But facing the House of Commons and the British nation, he and his fellow-plotter of war, Anthony Eden, are forced to sing a different tune. They disclaim "any new agreements" —but they do not dare to reassure the British nation that they will not follow the war lead of Washington.

One thing these frightened warmakers cannot do any more in this world—they cannot hatch their wars in secret. The world has been warned by the peace camp headed by the Soviet Union; it has been alerted by the great Stockholm Petition to outlaw the A-bomb, by the historic peoples movement for a no-war Big Five peace pact which now has more than 600,000,000 signatures.

When Churchill weasels before the British people it proves that the American people, now beginning their drive for a Big Five no-war pact, have millions of friends and allies in England.

A Program to Defend America

• For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.

• For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.

• For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.

• End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.

COVERING UP

A PARIS DIARY

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PARIS.

There are two understandable reasons why the State Department is pulling every possible wire to get the next United Nations Assembly this coming fall away from Paris and back to New York. For one thing, the votes at the current Assembly have been consistently swinging against the Anglo-American bloc, especially in everything which bears on the colonial question. The breakaway of the Arab states, plus the Asian group, as well as the independent stand of several Latin American states, has thrown a monkey-wrench into the famous "mechanical majority"—and the French atmosphere facilitates this.

The second reason is that scores of delegations, from all over France but also other parts of western Europe, have been converging on the Palais de Chaillot. They have been petitioning the Big Five spokesmen, lobbying in the corridors, leaving letters and declarations. At first, the UN Secretariat tried to bar the flood. Police were given orders to keep all strangers out. But after a few weeks, the pressure became so intense that a special UN functionary in charge of non-governmental organizations, J. B. Orrick, was assigned to receive and hear all petitions.

Just to give an idea of what's been happening: this week, four Scandinavian personalities, fresh from a peace congress at Stockholm, toured the Palais . . . last week, five French leaders, including Justin Godart, the former mayor of Lyons . . . a delegation of women, who traveled all the way from the Mediterranean region of Var . . . a group of French fur workers . . . a delegation from theh Renault factory . . . a committee of North African students . . . a special committee representing Resistance leaders from the Paris area . . . an official body elected by the executive of the French Confederation of Labor. And today (Jan. 17) Mme. Eugenie Cotton, head of the French women's movement and distinguished scholar (recently indicted for opposition to war) was received by Assembly president Padilla Nervo. The whole town is pouring into the Palais de Choillot, it seems. It's one of the biggest things the UN ever saw.

• • •

January opened with a bang as far as Paris intellectual life goes, and in France, that means the life of the workingclass, too. Last Thursday night, the Marxist magazine La Nouvelle Critique held an overflow meeting in honor of "Maurice Thorez and the French Intellectual."

The two addresses were made by Pierre Courtade, foreign editor of L'Humanite and a leading novelist followed by the literary critic, Andre Wurmser, who writes a daily comment piece in Ce Soir as well as his weekly article for Les Lettres Francaises.

a WORKER *feature*

Despite the government crisis, Jacques Duclos, the Communist general secretary, found time to preside. Half the Communist political bureau was on the platform . . . this week Frederic Joliot-Curie lectured at the Sorbonne on the promise of nuclear physics, and poet Paul Eluard gave a lecture on the contemporary poetic writing.

• • •

The campaign to "liberate the hero of French liberties," the second-major Henri Martin (who is condemned to five years solitary confinement for opposition to the war on Viet-nam) has reached a new stage. A group of intellectuals, led by Jean-Paul Sartre, notorious enemy of Communism, has petitioned President Vincent Auriol to amnesty this heroic young Communist.

When a gang of fascists destroyed a statue to Henri Martin a few weeks ago, world-famous Henri Matisse (now working on a chapel in the south) spoke up, and joined the free-Martin movement.

Local Communist Party branches in Paris have begun publishing mimeographed newspapers in English, addressed to American soldiers, and explaining why the working people of France don't find them welcome here. The other day, two GIs strolling on the fashionable boulevards were handed a local paper. After reading it, they agreed that they were "sick and tired of the war in Korea," and admitted they had no good business being in France. . . .

• • •

At the Renault factory in the suburb of Billancourt late in December, a gang of deGaullists tried to provoke the workers by selling a fascist sheet at the factory gates. In the sidestreets carloads of police were lined up, evidently in cahoots with the deGaullists. But the paper vendors were soundly thrashed before the police could do more than arrest one shop steward.

2 weeks later, a veritable army of policemen (8,000, it is said) surrounded the Renault plant and tried to repeat the incident, but on a grand scale. Following the Communist advice, the Renault workers refused to be provoked during the lunch hour. They returned to the plant, leaving the cops to cool their heels and shepherd their stooges away. This example of the power of the workers and their discipline has not been lost on the people as a whole.

McCarran Law Curbs Freedom, Says Milwaukee Journal Asking Review

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 31.—The U. S. is building "at least a piece" of an iron curtain in the McCarran Act, the Milwaukee Journal has declared in an editorial calling on Congress to "review how the act in affecting our long-proclaimed reputation for freedom around the world."

The Journal declared in part, in an editorial entitled, "Let's Review the McCarran Act":

"Abroad the U.S. is preaching the need for intellectual freedom, the need for exchanging information and knowledge, the advantages of the interchange of ideas and persons over national borders.

"At home the U.S. is wrecking its policy by refusing to let scores of foreign scientists and intellectuals visit our shores. The McCarran internal security act bars from the U.S., even for a temporary visit, any 'undesirable' who ever had any connection with a totalitarian party or regime. The visa division of the state department has been leaning over backward to enforce the law the way Congressmen who supported it said it should be enforced.

"As a result, high State Department officials say, the U.S. has lost prestige and support abroad at an alarming rate among scientists and intellectuals in many fields. . . .

"Many organizations are refusing now to meet in the United States because of the fear that many of the foreign delegates might not be admitted. The International Red Cross, for instance, met in Canada for that reason. The UN educational, scientific and cultural organization changed two meetings to other countries for the same reason."

Nelson

(Continued From Page 1)

thought-control trial and the war profiteers behind them. They say this verdict was directed against the Communist Party. But they know that they were striking against all labor and against the Negro people of America and the poor farmers.

"The frameup crowd struck against the civil rights of the majority of the people when they got this verdict against free speech, free press and assembly. They struck at the heart of American democracy.

This verdict was not given by 12 free and independent men and women. It was dictated by the "thirteenth juror," who coerced the 12 persons in the jury room. The thirteenth juror is three things in one. He is war hysteria and fear and the employer, who controls the job of each juror.

"This verdict against the Bill of Rights came on the 19th anniversary of Hitler's coming to power. But of this I am sure: The war profiteers and their local mouthpiece—Musmanno—will pass off the stage of history like their political mentors, Hitler and Mussolini. And it won't take 19 years.

"This verdict is aimed at the heart of all organized labor.

"This verdict is directed against the Negro people of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Judge Musmanno and Harry Alan Sherman, the chairman of the Americans Battling Communism group, never made a move against the Ku Klux Klan and Sherman publicly opposed municipal housing for Negroes outside of the Pittsburgh ghetto on the run-down Hill district, where they now live.

"This verdict was directed by the men who want to extend the war in Korea to other parts of the world. They aren't getting away with their plans, however. The peoples of the world are putting the warmakers into a straitjacket. That's why the frameup gang is so desperate.

"This verdict, of course, is a cruel blow to my wife and my son and daughter, who have stood bravely by me in spite of the persecution of the Mellons, the Morgans and the Musmannos and their press and their radio. But the members of my family are not the only sufferers. The American people as a whole have been struck a severe blow. And the power-hungry Musmannos will cry with joy for a little while as the rug-chewing Hitler crowd cried when people were burned in gas ovens.

"The men behind this frameup have miscalculated, however. The majority will turn the tables on them. The Communist Party, which they seek to destroy, is a party of the people. It is therefore indestructible.

"The American people will reverse this verdict. The American people will defeat the plotters of fascism. This knowledge gives me strength today. This confidence in the victory of the people gives unconquerable strength also to my comrades and friends in and around the Communist Party. They will continue the fight for freedom without flinching.

"I want to thank all my friends and comrades for the help they gave me in this fight. Without their help, we could not have carried the struggle as far as we did. But still greater efforts are needed to defeat the Smith Act frameup trials that six of us are facing in Pittsburgh and that many others are facing in New York, Baltimore and California.

"I want to give thanks particularly to the steel workers and miners and electrical workers and other brave men and women in Pittsburgh, who have helped in this fight. I also want to thank my fellow-veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, who fought with me in Spain and helped me in this case. I want to thank the self-sacrificing people on the committee for the defense of the 17 framed Smith Act victims in New York and I give my heartful thanks to the Civil Rights Congress, which is in the front line in every struggle for civil liberties."

Nelson will be arraigned under a new federal indictment under the fascist Smith Act next Monday with Andy Onda, Jim Dolsen, Ben Careathers, Negro working class leader; William Albertson and Irving Weissman."

Sincerest Sympathy
to
JESSE and NORMAN
on the loss of your
FATHER
13th A. D. ALP

Peace

(Continued From Page 1)

House and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Dr. Clementina J. Paolone, gynecologist and obstetrician, Chairman of the American Women for Peace, and Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, Cincinnati.

Also Paul Robeson, world famous artist and spokesman for peace Dr. Philip Morrison, nuclear physicist who worked on the A bomb; Fred Stover, president Iowa Farmers' Union; Right Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, protestant Episcopal Bishop (retired); Hugh Bryson, president, National Union Marine Cooks and Stewards; Rev. Joseph M. Evans, president, Illinois Assembly of the American Peace Crusade; Miss Vida D. Scudder, professor emeritus, Wellesley College; Ernest De Hai, president, District Council 8, United Electrical Workers, Chicago.

Other endorsers include Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, executive Secy. Episcopal League for Social Action; Prof. Louis Pettibone Smith, Wellesely College; Elmer A. Benson, former Governor of Minnesota and Chairman, National Committee of the Progressive Party; and Scott Nearing, writer and lecturer.

Also Dr. Willard A. Ransem, President Indiana State NAASP; Alvin B. Christman, President Eastern Division Farmers Union; Arnaud D'Usseau, playwright; Rev. Charles A. Hill, Vice President National Baptist Convention, Chairman, Michigan Peace Council; Dr. Theodor Rosebury, bacteriologist, Thomas L. Slater, President Carpenters' Union, Local 1, Chicago; Dr. Edward L. Young, Harvard University Medical School, and Dr. Arthur Huff Fauset, Phila.

The sponsors of the Petition also endorsed the Crusade's Appeal for An Agreement Among the Major Powers, which is addressed to all Americans who desire to work for peace.

This Appeal expresses the conviction that "Korea has shown the utter futility of war as a means of solving international differences. The wishes of the American people and the world's need for peace helped to bring the opening of truce negotiations there" and the fact that "these negotiations could be conducted in the midst of hostilities has demonstrated the practicability of holding general negotiations before the outbreak of a world conflict," the Appeal declared.

Remembering the need for improving the standards of living of our own people the Appeal held out the assurance that "with peace we will be able to channel our wealth into building homes, schools, roads and hospitals into vast projects for reclamation, flood control and irrigation."

Peace will lead to a "more effective nation-wide attack to end at last the oppression of the Negro and other minority peoples," and "we will be able to mobilize all our energies to promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," the Appeal predicts.

Harlem in 3-Way Race

(Continued From Page 1)

tion is aiming to reach its goal of 500 subs by Feb. 21, Miss Jones' birthday.

On Sunday, it is conducting three breakfasts in Harlem for campaign workers. One, in the 11th Assembly District, will be addressed by Abner W. Berry, Negro Affairs editor of the Daily Worker; a second, in the 12th A. D., by John Hudson Jones of the Daily Worker staff; and a third, in the 13th A. D., by Max Gordon of the staff.

The Harlem readers' group has challenged the Bedford-Stuyvesant area in Brooklyn. The Brooklyn community has a goal of 400, and has thus far obtained about the same number as Harlem.

Bedford-Stuyvesant has also been challenged by the Prospect area in the Bronx, which initiated its campaign on a major scale at a Freedom of the Press Association meeting Wednesday evening. The meeting was addressed by Miss Jones and Gordon. One community in the Prospect area, South Bronx, also decided to conduct its drive for 100 subs in Miss Jones honor.

The Prospect group has 60 subs in, with a goal of 375.

The breakfasts in Harlem this Sunday morning are being duplicated all over Manhattan, whose readers have just hit the 50 percent mark in their drive for 3,500 subs. The Manhattanites are shooting for 2,400, or just about 70 percent by Sunday night.

Ahead in the Manhattan heap thus far are the campaigners in Washington Heights-Inwood, who have 228 subs in out of a goal of 300, and hope to hit the top Sunday. They are throwing a party for their pace-setters Saturday evening, at which staff members Lester Rodney and Gordon will be present.

Managing editor Alan Max will address canvassers at Sunday morning breakfast on the Upper West Side; Rodney will address a similar gathering in Yorkville; and other leading figures who are aiding the Worker drive will speak at breakfasts in the Greenwich Village area and the Lower East Side.

The Lower East Side, with 47 percent of its goal of 650 in, is fighting to win back its position of leadership in Worker circulation campaigns. It is aiming for 125 subs for the week, which would take it to the 70 percent mark.

Brooklynites are also planning Sunday morning breakfasts. With some 1,300 subs in out of a goal of 4,500, they are aiming for at least a 1,000 over the weekend.

In Queens, which heads the nation in the drive, readers are hoping to hit their goal of 1,500. They have nearly 1,400 thus far.

Bronxites, with nearly 1,000 subs in, in their campaign for 2,500. They are shooting for 1,500 by the weekend.

Seventy-seven subs from the rade union committee for press freedom brought that group near the 25 percent mark in its quest for 2,500.

One group, ACW members, which is seeking 75 subs, has hit 50 percent.

Jersey Sets Feb. 17 Deadline

(Continued From Page 1)

before the UN Assembly.

Up to yesterday, New Jersey, Illinois and Eastern Pennsylvania readers were running neck-and-neck, with just about 25 percent of their goals reached in each case. But 41 subs from Lakewood, Rahway and Stelton put New Jersey in the lead with 30 percent of its goal of 1,200. The Illinois goal is 2,000, of which 517 have been obtained, and the Eastern Pennsylvania goal is 950, of which 227 have been gotten.

Sentenced to 3 Months in Jail For Fighting Bias

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.—A three months jail sentence for fighting jimcrow and protesting the Smith Act was handed down in the criminal court yesterday by Judge Herman M. Moser. This was the total effect of revocation of probation of Charles M. Swan, who had previously been fined $10 in police court for posting a Civil Rights Congress placard on an empty building.

Swan was in Marine Hospital being prepared for an operation when he was arrested, pulled out of the hospital and held in $2,000 bail.

He had been given a three months suspended sentence in May, 1950, on charges of participating two years before in a protest demonstration against jimcrow tennis courts in Baltimore. Last year the park board rescinded its ruling on segregation of the tennis courts.

In revoking probation and imposing sentence, Judge Moser said, in posting the placard, Swan engaged in "the very type of conduct for which you were sentenced before."

"You have not learned your lessons."

Swan has recently been active in the Braverman Defense committee, set up in behalf of Maurice Braverman, an attorney, and one of the Baltimore Smith Act defendants.

The defense committee is calling on all people everywhere to write Judge Moser at the Court House, Baltimore 2, Md. and urge him to reconsider the imposition

Armed Forces to Add 430,000 in Next 7 Months

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Draft Director Lewis B. Hershey, testifying before the House Armed Services Committee, estimated today that 430,000 men will be funnelled into the armed services in the seven months ending June 30.

Classified Ads

ROOMS TO RENT

LARGE SUNNY STUDIO ROOM, modern, quiet. Use kitchen. All transportation. Woman preferred. Write Box 350, Daily Worker.

OPPOSITE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, home atmosphere, reasonable. Call UNiversity 4-2890 after 6 p.m.

MANDOLIN INSTRUCTION

MANDOLIN—Classes for beginners, starts Tuesday, Feb. 5 at 7:30 p.m. Instruction free to members. Dues 50c weekly. Come and register. $1.50 registration fee. Non-profit organization at 106 E. 14th St. near 4th Ave., N.Y.C.

FOR SALE

(Appliances)

PORTABLE 6 lb. Washer, on wheels with automatic pump — reg. $79.95. Spec. 55.95. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7619.

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(Painting)

PAINTING and decorating. Beautify your home now. Take advantage of our low rates. R & V Painters. GI 8-7601.

PAINTING and decorating by Zeke. NA 8-5344 or ES 7-1451, call any time.

(Upholstery)

SOFA rewebbed, relined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention, mornings 9-1. HYcamith 8-7887.

SOFA $12, chairs $6 up. Seat bottoms repaired in your home. First class material and labor. Slipcovers. Estimates given. Anywhere N. Y. and N. Jersey. AG 2-9698.

TRUCKS FOR HIRE

MOVING, STORAGE, many satisfied readers. Low rates. Call Ed Wendell JE 6-8090

Peace Workshop

One hundred District 65 DPOW workers participated in a "Peace Workshop" this week and planned a goal of 20,000 signatures to Big Five peace pact petitions in the shops. The workshop heard Marcel Scherer of the New York Labor Conference for Peace.

Shopper's Guide

Electrolysis

IT'S SO INEXPENSIVE to Rid Yourself of Unwanted Hair Forever! Famous experts remove unwanted hair permanently from face, or body. Privacy. Sensational new methods. Quick results. Men also treated. Free consultation.
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from Europe's finest mills far below mill prices. You can get real bargains in beautiful spring fabrics in cuts, just large enough for a suit, coat, dress, skirt or blouse. *Pattern FREE to match your cut of fabric.*
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Special Luncheon 65c
Dinner (incl. soup, dessert) 85c
A trial will convince you of our excellent Chinese cuisine
Catering to Special Parties

RESIST WAGE HIKE, HEAD OF REPUBLIC STEEL URGES

By JAMES H. DOLSEN

PITTSBURGH.—In what the Post-Gazette termed "a generalized preview of the steel industry's case against wage increases," president Charles W. White of the Republic Steel Corporation told some 1,900 members and guests of the Pittsburgh Traffic Club at its 50th anniversary celebration in the William Penn Hotel that his company—and he believed other companies in the industry—will "resist to the utmost this attempt to increase wages."

White demagogically declared opposition to the demand of the Steelworkers Union for an 18½-cent-an-hour wage increase and various "fringe" demands rose from the companies' fear of inflation since, he stated, "any further increase in operating costs will necessarily require an equivalent increase in steel prices." His claim was contradicted the next day by Economic Stabilization Administrator Robert L. Putnam and Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle. Both of them told the Joint Congressional Economic Committee in Washington that the steel industry can absorb a "considerable" wage increase without raising prices.

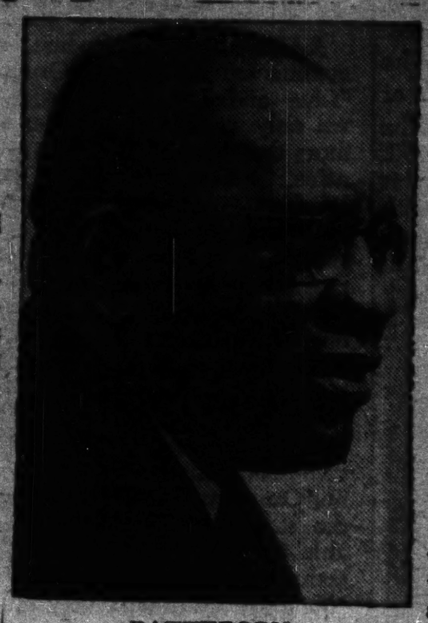
Republic Steel's president predicted that if the steelworkers union is successful in winning a wage hike, demands for higher wages will rise on every hand. The result, he warned, would be a big cut in corporation profits and therefore in federal taxes paid by them "just at the time the Truman Administration is calling for an additional $5,000,000 in taxes." His audience, of course, knew that the huge profits of the steel industry are due to the Administration's war program as are the additional taxes.

The Steel Corporation president, who was a bitter-ender in recognizing the union, threatened also that a wage increase would necessitate suspension of the huge program under way involving construction of new steel-making plants, which for his company alone involved "commitments" of approximately $450,000,000 since the end of the last war. Like other corporation heads, White wants to finance such extensions from the profits extorted out of the workers.

Whites' attack on the workers was vigorously applauded by the 64 heads of the biggest railroads in the nation and their assistants, who, together with the top brass of many of the most important industries and banks of the nation, comprised his audience. Gwilym A. Price, president of the Mellon-controlled Westinghouse Electric Corporation, was toastmaster at an $18-a-plate banquet that preceded the meeting. Other Mellon-dominated industries and the Mellon National Bank were represented in force.

Church, Civic Leaders Hit Patterson Frameup

Bishop W. J. Walls, Chicago, of the A.M.E. Zion Chuch, heads a list of 42 prominent religious and civic leaders who signed a letter to President Truman demanding the dropping of the indictment against William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, who faces trial in Washington March 10, it was reported yesterday by Rev. J. Henry Patten of Philadelphia.



PATTERSON

Patterson has just returned from Paris, where he presented a petition to the UN General Assembly charging the U. S. government with violating the UN charter and the genocide convention.

Rev. Patten reported that this action came about as a result of an appeal which he, as secretary of the Civic Committee, sent out in behalf of the Baptist Ministers Conference of Philadelphia and vicinity.

Rev. Patten declared, "I am convinced that Mr. Patterson is being prosecuted because he fights against jimcrow and in defense of the Bill of Rights."

Co-signers of the letter include:

Rev. U. B. Bobo, Philadelphia; Rev. L. P. Cheatham, Philadelphia; Rev. Nathaniel F. Clark, Miami; Rev. R. A. Cromwell, Jasper Dester, Rev. C. W. Derrickson, Rev. Edwin T. Dohlberg, Rev. A. L. Drafton and Rebecca P. Elliott, Philadelphia; Helen L. Fisher, Miami.

Also Rev. B. J. Green, Rev. Augustus Habershaw, Rev. James M. Haney, Rev. George W. Henderson, Rev. John W. Haslip, Rev. Miss Helen R. Hughes, Rev. Austin Jefferson, Jr., Edward Jones, Rev. H. D. Jones, Rev. Charles H. Long, Rabbi Aaron Mauskopt Rev. Frank B. Mitchell and Rev. Lee Moffett, Philadelphia.

Also John R. Mott, Orlando, Fla.; Rev. C. Glenn Orr and Rev. J. Henry Patten, Philadelphia; Rev. H. C. Samuels and Arlington Sands of Miami, Fla.

Also Rev. James F. Scott, Rev. William Simon, D. D. Rev. William P. Stevenson, Rev. Percy R. Stockman and Rev. H. Sullivan, Philadelphia.

Also Rabbi Edward M. Tenenbaum of Upper Darby, Pa.; Rev. R. L. Thomas, Mrs. Margaretta Timms, Philadelphia; Rev. Charles Traux of Pottstown, Pa.; Rev. E. Walker, Philadelphia; Bishop W. J. Walls and Rev. H. Williams, Philadelphia.

Pledge to Bar Funds to Biased School After Bombing of Negro

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 31.—Last Monday night's bombing of a Negro leader's home because he fought school jimcrow brought the promise today that state school funds would be withheld from the Cairo school until discrimination ceased.

The bombing of Dr. Urbane F. Bass' home climaxed a series of Ku Klux Klan cross-burnings Sunday and Monday nights "protesting" the campaign, led by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to have Negro children admitted to so-called "white" elementary schools. On Monday morning, 70 Negro children and their parents applied for, and were refused, admission to schools from which they had heretofore been barred. Dr. Bass, an NAACP leader here, had been one of the leaders of the movement.

There was no suit, since there is no state jimcrow law, but for some time the NAACP had pressured the local school officials to transfer from overcrowded "colored" schools to the better schools reserved for white children.

The bomb thrown at the Negro leader's home, shaking up him and his family, was the answer of the organized white supremacy terrorists to the Monday morning action. Dr. Bass, his wife and his four children, ranging in age from five months to four years of age, were not injured by the bomb, but the estimated damage to their home was $500.

State patrolmen and county officials were investigating, it was announced, but County Sheriff L. M. Hartline said no one had been arrested although he "thought there will be."

Douglas Aircraft Strike Protests Delay by WSB

LONG BEACH, Cal., Jan. 31.—Nearly 2,500 production and maintenance workers at the Douglas Aircraft Co.'s plant here staged an unheralded walkout today at lunch hour in protest against delay in settlement of their wage dispute by the Wage Stabilization Board.

Last fall the CIO United Auto Workers went on strike at the plant for 43 days, returning when the case was certified to the WSB.

Spokesmen for the union maintained they had nothing to do with today's walkout. They said they understood the union members "went home to write their Congressmen."

STATE AND CITY OFFICIALS VICTIMIZE RELIEF CLIENTS

By MICHAEL VARY

A new double-barreled attack on relief clients has been launched with the use of police to accompany relief investigators and a State Department of Welfare blast at the New York City Department of Welfare for waste and inefficiency.

The State Welfare Department criticisms, confirmed by welfare workers, charge that the city welfare setup is overworked, understaffed and poorly managed. The net effect of these criticisms, however, will work even greater hardships on relief recipients.

Local 1, United Public Workers, charged that the State has suppressed these very criticisms for four years, and makes them now in any attempt to win control over the city's administration of welfare.

"At this moment," the local declares, "when the City of New York is asking the State for a fairer share of state aid, the State Department of Social Welfare carefully times its blast against the city."

The State's charges will make relief eligibility more restrictive. The State is an ardent advocate of "simplified budgeting" which provides lump sums for relief families without considering specific needs.

The City Department of Welfare, under Commissioner Henry L. McCarthy, has inaugurated its own plan for intimidating relief recipients. Investigators are now accompanied by policemen whenever they "fear attacks" from clients. This approach has been denounced not only by many of the investigators themselves but by private social service agencies.

The situation arises, the UPW said, from the long delays, the refusal of relief, the run-arounds and the inadequate relief allotments. At a meeting arranged for welfare department employes, 7th Deputy Police Commissioner said, according to report: "Clients are biting the hand that feeds them, and we have to muzzle them."

Investigators are threatened with charges of insubordination if they fail to participate in prosecutions of clients.

The UPW has proposed:

- A larger staff to cut the basic caseload to 60 per worker.
- End administration by pressure and terror. Substitute planning on an office, unit and worker basis with staff participation in the planning.
- Appointment of employes to specialized positions on the basis of competence. Reinstate the civil service merit system.
- Raise all salaries by $1,000 annually to reduce turnover.
- Raise staff morale by permitting staff to be represented by organizations of own choosing. Restore grievance machinery.
- Change the atmosphere that creates hostility toward relief clients, that makes "private eyes" of the social workers, that denies to recipients services to which they are legally entitled.
- Restore the FDR-LaGuardia approach to public welfare.

SOUTHERN KILLER OF UNIONIST FREED BY JURY

JACKSON, Tenn., Jan. 31 (FP).—After being out for only a half-hour, a criminal court jury here returned a not guilty verdict in the case of Cecil Cooke, who admitted killing a CIO Textile Workers Union organizer. The trial itself lasted two days.

The murdered man was 41-year-old Lowell Simmons, TWUA representative in a strike against the Bemis Bag Co. mill in Bemis, Tenn.

Cooke, a non-striking employe of the company, was the leader of a back-to-work movement. He shot Simmons on Christmas eve when the organizer and several union members visited him at his home.

Simmons, a veteran union member and manager of the TWUA joint board, is survived by a wife and three sons.

The strike was in its 12th week when the jury handed down its verdict, and there was no sign of a settlement.

The TWUA recently held memorial services in Bemis for Simmons. Over 500 persons, including TWUA president Emil Rieve and secretary-treasurer William Pollock, attended. Rieve accused the company of being responsible for Simmons' murder.

"If this company weren't—so greedy," he said, "this strike wouldn't have happened and Lowell Simmons would be alive today."

N. J. FARMERS URGE ACTION BY TRUMAN ON FLORIDA

TRENTON, N.J. Jan. 31.—Support of the New Jersey State Assembly's resolution to President Truman to act on the Florida killings and bombings was announced by the officers and staff of the Eastern Division National Farmers Union at their January meeting.

Joining with other organizations throughout the State and Nation, including church and labor groups, the Division statement expressed horror at the brutal murder of Harry T. Moore, NAACP leader, and his wife, whose home was bombed on Christmas day. Mr. Moore's "crime" was to give leadership to his people in demanding justice.

"This murder," the statement continues, "is a violation not only of human rights, but also of everything American. It is the function of the government to protect its citizens from violence. A terror-ridden people has no place in America."

All members of the Farmers Union are being urged to request the use of every Federal law-enforcement agency to hunt the guilty and see that they are punished.

Particular commendation was expressed for action of Assemblyman Edward T. Bowsor, Sr. and Samuel Saiber for the placing of this resolution on the New Jersey legislative floor.

A memorial meeting for Mr. and Mrs. Harry Moore, murdered by Anti-Negro racists in Florida, will be held by the Williamsburg Committee to Protect Minorities, Feb. 13, 8.30 p.m. at Charles Mansion, 105 Montrose Ave., Brooklyn. Speakers will include Rep. Victor L. Anfuso, (-B'klyn); A. A. Aiello, of the Williamsburg American Legion post and Helen Fichtenbaum, chairman of the committee.

THOUSANDS GREET JAILED CP LEADERS

Proof that the imprisoned Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act at the first Foley Square trial are not forgotten but live in the hearts of the American people was afforded by the thousands of Christmas and New Year's greetings which were sent them from all parts of the country. Although these cards were not delivered to the political prisoners, word of their arrival reached the men, and in some cases the messages were turned over to their wives.

Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party who has now served seven months of a five-year sentence in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., was sent more than 2,000 Christmas cards. They came from all kinds of people and from all parts of the United States as well as from abroad.

Irving Potash, trade union official convicted under the Smith Act and serving a five-year sentence at the Leavenworth prison in Kansas, also was sent some 2,000 greetings during the Jewish holidays.

Benjamin J. Davis, a leader of the Negro people and former New York City Councilman, serving his thought-control sentence at the jimcrow federal penitentiary at Terre Haute, Ind., was sent thousands of holiday greetings, but an exact count is unavailable.

Gus Hall, national secretary of the Communist Party, received 738 Christmas cards at the Federal House of Detention on West St., from all over the United States, including the South, as well as greetings from France, Puerto Rico and Canada.

Jack Stachel, another of the Communist leaders convicted at Foley Square, was sent more than 700 holiday greetings at the federal prison in Danbury, Ct. The other convicted Communist leaders, John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, serving his sentence in the Atlanta penitentiary, and Carl Winter and John Williamson, imprisoned at Lewisburg, Pa., also were sent hundreds of greetings, but the exact number is not known.

Weinstone's 36 Years of Labor Struggle

William Weinstone, Marxist scholar, editor, organizer, educator and orator, who has been connected with the American labor movement for 36 years, faces five years in prison for two articles he wrote, the first in The Worker of June 27, 1948, the second in the Daily Worker of May 10, 1950. His trial, as well as that of his 15 co-defendants charged with conspiracy to "teach and advo-

WEINSTONE

cate" the principles of Scientific Socialism, is scheduled for March 3 in Federal Court at Foley Square.

Although the "overt acts" charged against Weinstone are clearly violations of the constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press, the commercial journals of the country, so concerned with attacks against La Prensa in the Argentine, have been silent in face of this, and similar attacks, against the Daily Worker.

Weinstone's "crimes" were published for all the world to see and read. The first article, that of June 27, 1948, was a review of the work of the Educational Department of the Communist Party of New York. The second article was a report of a meeting of the National Committee of the Communist Party and concerned plans for increasing the working class composition of the Party.

Weinstone was raised in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn, graduating from P. S. 84 to the Commercial High School and then attending City College at night while he worked in the daytime. Surrounded by workers in the needle trades, many of whom lived in Brownsville, he regarded himself as a Socialist even as a boy, and joined that party in 1916 when he was 18. He joined the Communist Party in 1920.

He has held numerous leading posts since then—as district organizer in New York, New Jersey and Michigan; as editor of the Daily Worker.

At one time he was director of the New York Workers School.

From 1945 to 1948 he was educational director of the New York Communist Party state organization. He was a member of the National Committee for many years.

This Marxist scholar has engaged in many strike struggles and given leadership in many battles for the rights of the working class.

He was among those indicted as a result of the Party convention at Bridgeman, Mich., in 1922, when the Party leadership was charged with criminal syndicalism. The trial of William Z. Foster resulted in a hung jury. Charles E. Ruthenberg was convicted but died while his case was on appeal. Indictments against 10 others, including Weinstone, were never brought to trial, but were dismissed in 1935 after they had been pending for 13 years.

World of Labor

By George Morris

Some Forget Reason For CIO Expulsion

LAST FRIDAY, when we commented on Arthur Osman's "Live and Let Live" program we only wondered whether rumors that his union, the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers, was angling for readmission to the CIO had any substance. Since then our suspicion was practically confirmed. The World-Telegram, in a story out of Boston where the CIO's retail union is in convention, alleged that Osman had been negotiating for some time with Allan S. Haywood, CIO executive vice-prsident. Neither Haywood nor Osman would affirm or deny the story. We have not been able to get anything but a "no comment" out of Osman's office. Nor have the union's very much interested members, who have long been trained to expect even less important issues to be discussed in the locals or shop crews before action is taken on them.

When, simultaneously with the World-Telegram story, Victor Riesel ran a piece in the Mirror embracing Osman, then it was time for some questions and discussion on what's cooking in this union that has so long held the progressive spotlight and still does. This is the same Riesel who has for many years heaped dirt on Osman and the union as a whole; the same Riesel who was the subject of a fine series of exposure articles in Union Voice, the DPO's paper.

As we said last Friday, we are not finding fault with a desire to return to the CIO. No union left the CIO voluntarily. We, as all trade union progresives, fought against expulsions. Since the expulsions we have called for reunification of the ranks. In fact we stressed the large goal of all-inclusive reunification of AFL, CIO and independent labor.

Some of us forget, however, what it was that brought about the division within the CIO and te expulsions. In this respect it is well to recall that of all the unaffiliated progressive - led unions, only one left the CIO long before there was even talk of expulsion—the group of retail and wholesale and department store locals headed by Osman. Osman himself was probably the most vocal and vigorous of the left leaders in denunciation of the CIO's ruling group. At public functions before the expulsions, he was even critical of other left union leaders for not following his example and leaving the CIO. The record on that score is quite clear and fully documented in the files of the DPO's own paper, the Union Voice.

The CIO refused to have the 10 progressive-led unions with a million members live with it, or let them live in or outside its ranks, because it embarked on a policy dictating to its affiliates the foreign policy they MUST follow, and political candidates they must endorse. That policy began when the CIO's leaders threw in their lot with the "Truman Doctrine" and the Marshall Plan that followed it. To achieve that and prevent any interference with that top CIO program, even if it affected the most elementary economic needs of the members, the controlling group in the CIO required the state and local industrial union councis "to comport" themselves according to the national policy. The next step was to require all affiliates to give up their autonomy.

If the unions marked for expulsion had agreed to give up their autonomous and democratic right to disagree with top CIO leaders, they would not have been expelled.

The real question, therefore, is whether the DPO or any of the expelled unions WANT to return to the CIO, but on WHAT BASIS the door is open to them. That is why Osman's page-long "Live and Let Live" program in the Dec. 30 Union Voice was so revealing. It was obviously a drastic revision of the DPO's program to the right to condition the union for reentry to the CIO on the same old basis which Osman and the other left leaders refused to accept in the past.

There is no evidence in the slightest degree that the CIO has changed its line. If Osman has discovered that the CIO now allows affiliates to differ with its top leaders on issues and could have some democracy and autonomy, he certainly should inform the other left-led unions. I am sure most of them would be eager to get back to the CIO on that basis.

But leaders cannot, as the price of reentry, promise a program of "live and let live" with war inciters and even jimcrow in the South, as Osman did, without losing the last shred of their progressivism.

Press Roundup

THE HERALD TRIBUNE runs a mash note for the police spy, Herbert Philbrick, whose sensationally-dull 'expose' of "Reds" is being carried by that paper. The squeals of delight come from one Victor Lasky, co-author of Seeds of Treason, a love letter to another warmongers' creature, named Whittaker Chambers. Mr. Lasky's "humble judgment" is that Philbrick, "and others like him, including Angela Calomiris and Matt Cvetic, should be given some high honor by the U.S. government."

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THE TIMES man in Brazil reports that the government "had decided to intensify its drive against communism" but is unfortunately "hampered in the anti-Red fight" because of "the guarantees of liberty given by the Constitution." However, Brazil's minister of Justice (any relation to McGrath?) explains that "we cannot go on this way"—democratically, that is. Because, the Times reports, "He said it was Brazil's duty to her friends, and notably to the U.S., . . . to end this situation." This is known as selling the 'democratic American way of life to the free world.'

•

THE NEWS which just loved the Japanese fascists before World War II, is warming up the romance again. Wall Street's stooge in Tokyo, Premier Yoshida (the News calls him a "free-world spokesman"), has parrotted a couple of tough-talking speeches to Russia this week, and the News proundly reports, "quite a man, Mr. Yoshida." And what ever happened to those other heroes, Hitler and Mussolini?

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THE POST couldn't find room for a UP dispatch from Moscow which reports new stations with "marble floors and walls" on the Moscow subway and adds that "Western diplomats said it is probably better ventilated, quieter and cleaner than any other." But be patient. Editor Wechsler will one day announce that socialism's superior subways don't mean a thing because every single Russian is in Siberia, and only Stalin can ride in them.

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THE COMPASS' Alden Todd reveals that a Herald Tribune yarn, peddled by the Alsop brothers and picked up by Walter Lippmann, never happened. The story was about 1,000 Russians who allegedly committed suicide six years ago rather than be repatriated from Germany to their homes. Todd discovered this "greatest mass suicide in history" was never reported before, no one in the government ever heard of it, and one of the Alsops finally confessed the story was "somewhat exaggerated."

—R.F.

Why Half of Lawrence's Workers Are Unemployed

By a Shop Correspondent

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 31.—This industrial city is in the grip of a full scale depression. Out of a labor force of 47,000 there are at least 20,000 unemployed. The country's largest worsted textile mills, located here, are either limping along with skeleton crews or on the verge of shutting down completely.

The dyer mill of American Woolen is shut down, with only a maintenance crew of 10 or 12. The Wood mill of American Woolen Co., which employed 7,500 workers during World War II, now down to 2,500. Pacific Mills are down from 6,000 to 3,000. Arlington Mills, belonging to William Whitman Co., had 6,5000 workers and is now on the verge of shutting down. Huge layoffs have been taking place in the past week at Arlington and the company has announced that it will close down its Top Mill on Feb. 1. This will eventually affect operations in the whole plant.

It is in this setting that the textile bosses have launched their open drive to cut into the already low living conditions of the textile workers and smash the unions, both CIO and AFL. The bosses, spearheaded by the giant American Woolen Co., are demanding that the workers take on increased back-breaking workloads.

The whole town is still discussing the speech of American Woolen Co. president Francis W. White made here last week at a Chamber of Commerce dinner. In that arrogant speech White cracked the whip and bluntly told the workers either to take more workloads and cuts in benefits or the company would "move South."

White's speech was followed by a barrage of mill owners' and newspaper propaganda on the "move South" theme, all meant to break down the resistance of the textile workers.

During the depression of the 30's it was "foreign competition" that the millowners howled about. Today they howl about "Southern competition." This in spite of the fact that American Woolen made war-profits of $10,700,000 in the first nine months of 1951, an increase of 500 percent over the corresponding period of 1950. This profit was greater than any other wool worsted company in the country, north, south, east or west.

The truth, of course, is that cloth warehouses are loaded all over the country and there is no market. The civilian market has hit bottom and even the military market has fallen off. A recent Washington announcement tells of a cutback in military textiles because there is already a sufficient stockpile.

It must be concluded that this industry is in the grip of a profound and far-reaching crisis.

Speed-up and the modernization of machinery in the shops have already severely aggravated the problem of unemployment. Thousands of workers have been permanently displaced. There are some 10,000 workers who have exhausted their unemployment checks and have already migrated from the city.

At Arlington Mills the weavers were jumped from 6 to 9 looms. At Pacific the weavers were jumped from 6 to 12 looms. At Wood and Ayer Mills the bosses are meeting with some resistance against speed-up in the Spinning and Weave Rooms.

The leaders of both CIO and AFL Textile Unions are knuckling under the bosses' onslaught and are trying to get the rank and file to follow. This is the local consequence of class collaboration and support of the imperialist war drive on the part of the top labor leaders.

It is noteworthy here that whatever other superficial differences exist between Emil Rieve and George Baldanzi in the TWUA-CIO, they are united in their efforts to sell the line of "cooperating with the bosses" to the rank and file.

At a recent shop stewards meeting of the big Local 227 of the Wood and Ayer Mills, proposals were made for the unity of all labor, CIO and AFL, in the struggle against the textile manufacturers' speed-up program. These proposals were redbaited by area director Arthur Brown, a Rieve man.

The use that the textile bosses are making of the "move South" theme raises into sharp focus the failure of CIO and particularly the textile union to organize the South and to break down the jimcrow barriers and build Negro-white unity. If the workers here are convinced of anything, it is of the urgent need to immediately organize the South.

The Wall St. lop-sided war economy has aggravated the textile depression in Lawrence. The illusion that a war economy would bring jobs to the Lawrence workers has been shattered by life itself. The workers are beginning to see that only by struggling against the bosses' war program can they safeguard their real interests.

Daily Worker

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Slump . . . ? Boom . . . ? Peace Plan . . . ?

'Peace Will Win' A Great Film, Says Boyer

By RICHARD BOYER
(Author of The Dark Ship and If This Be Treason)

Seeing "Peace Will Win," the great documentary by Joris Ivens, (at the Stanley Theatre) is an unforgettable experience that fills one with the conviction that the film's title states an historic fact. That fact would take shape more quickly if only the millions of the American people could see and hear and feel this demand for peace from a war-hating humanity.

Since the commercial theaters of the country, with a few honorable exceptions, will not show it, it is to be ardently hoped that trade unions and other organizations will exhibit it in the 16 MM form in which it is available. Peace will win if it is fought for and this great documentary shows how to do it.

The Groveling Of Michael Blankfort

By DAVID PLATT

Michael Blankfort, novelist and screen-writer was a voluntary (and friendly) witness for the Un-American Committee in Washington on Tuesday.

"Yes," he said, in the course of the hearing, "I wrote for the Daily Worker and New Masses but only to get tickets for shows. . . ."

He admitted joining the Los Angeles Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress "but I got out of that as fast as I could.

He confessed membership in other progressive organizations but "I disassociated myself from them as soon as their true character was revealed." (That is, as soon as he saw there wasn't a chance of getting free tickets for shows.)

"I appreciated the opportunity to testify," Blankfort told the inquisitors at the end of two-and-a-half hours of belly-crawling, and was rewarded by hearing himself lauded as an "honest and valuable witness." Acting chairman Francis A. Walter (D-Pa) said he had done the committee "a great service" by his "complete testimony."

Great service or great betrayal of the American people, 70 percent of whom (according to a recent Gallop poll) favor a Truman-Churchill-Stalin meeting to stave off war.

What a contrast between Michael Blankfort's cowardly exhibition before the witch-hunters and the courageous stand of his cousin, producer-writer Henry Blankfort who was an involuntary and unfriendly witness in Hollywood a few months ago.

Henry refused to answer questions relating to his politics, but did consent to answer one about his schooling.

He told the committee that he had a formal education in elementary and high school.

"But my informal education," he emphasized, "began when I began to think freely and independently. No intimidation from the committee will steer me from this course."

At one point, a committee member insisted on knowing whether he would report an act of sabotage if he saw it being committed by a Communist.

"I would report it even if I saw you committing it," snapped Henry, looking squarely at committee counsel Frank Tavenner Jr.

Tavenner who was almost floored by the remark, roared back, "You aren't likely to see me committing one!"

"You're committing one right no," Henry Blankfort shot back fast.

THE BRAZILIAN NOVELIST WHO WON A STALIN PRIZE

By SAMUEL SILLEN

I was delighted to read that one of the Stalin Peace Prizes has been awarded to Jorge Amado. The great Brazilian novelist has richly earned this high honor, symbol of the Soviet Union's devotion to peace and culture.

It is scandalous that in our own country the name of Amado, let alone his work, is so little known. This is another sign of the insufferable chauvinism bred by the rulers of bourgeois culture. The "good neighbor" imperialists are not only boorishly provincial themselves, but they see to it that the people are kept in ignorance of Latin-American literature.

• • •

Jorge Amado, like Pablo Neruda, is one of the finest representatives of that literature. And just as Neruda was hounded out of Chile by Wall Street puppets, so the most talented writer of Brazil was forced into exile.

I met Amado for the first time in Paris in 1949, at the World Peace Congress. It was a congress where the treasures of Latin-American culture were abundantly evident, with writers like Amado, Neruda, Nicolas Guillen, Juan Marinello, Vicente Lombardo Toledano and others present.

What struck me so forcibly then, as it had when I read Neruda's "Let the Railsplitter Awake," was the special kinship among the writers of this hemisphere—on the home grounds, so to speak, of U. S. imperialism. I felt this strongly the following year when, to my great joy, I found Amado attending a writers' congress in Warsaw to which I had been invited.

These literary talks with Amado pointed up that sense of historic inter-relationship which William Z. Foster has so brilliantly spelled out in his book on the Americas.

• • •

Amado is the author of some 10 novels, only one of which has been translated here—"The Violent Land." He is a young man—no more than 40, I believe. He told me about the public burning of his books by Getulio Vargas and his first exile of several years. Returning home toward the end of World War II, he was elected deputy to parliament as a Communist Party candidate. But Dutra's orgy of blood drove him from his native land once more.

A close friend of Luis Carlos Prestes, Amado wrote a biography of the Communist leader, "Knight of Hope," which has become a classic. His novels include "Jubiaba," dealing with Negro dock workers in Bahia; "Red Harvest," dealing with the migration of a backlands family; "Captains of the Sand," the story of Bahia's homeless children forced to live by their wits; and "Cacao," dealing with Brazil's cocoa-crop workers.

In his novels, Amado depicts the struggles of working people against the abominable conditions of their oppression. He is a vigorous, intense man and his writings have nothing in common with those "exotic" novels of tortuous vacillation which have been recently translated from some of the lesser Latin-American writers.

Surely, Amado's writing would find an eager audience among progressive readers here. I am glad to report that steps have been taken by Masses & Mainstream to issue one of his novels this year.

Reception to Howard Fast This Sunday

Readers of Howard Fast's books will have an opportunity to meet the world-famous author at a reception honoring him and Charles White, Negro artist, on the publication of Fast's new novel "Spartacus," for which White did the cover design.

The reception, sponsored by the Writing and Publishing Division of the N. Y. Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, takes place this Sunday, 3-6 pm, at the Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 W. 48th St. Contributions are $1. Refreshments will be served.

Miss Shirley Graham, Alfred Kreymborg and Ewart Guinier are among the many prominent Americans who will be on hand.

Ted Tinsley Says

THE PRESIDENT'S THINKER

Not long ago one of President Truman's full-time thinkers, an economist and White House adviser named Leon Keyserling, wrote an article called "New Challenges to the Economist" in the New York Times magazine section. Keyserling is a good man at challenges since he is one of the very few Washingtonians who was able to go from F.D.R.'s New Deal to Truman's four-flush to the seven, without losing his job.

At first blush it would appear that Keyserling's article was written by Milton Berle or Fred Allen. But a careful study indicates that Keyserling actually did the job himself.

Consider some of his brilliant and far-sighted observations on the state of the nation's economy. Here, for instance, is a wise paragraph which reveals the Administration's economic policies in all their full glory:

"Despite these and other uncertainties, we must in self-protection achieve enough stability of purpose and policy to counteract the dangers of excessive uncertainty itself. In view of the long pull confronting us, we could not afford to be up in the air about too many things: We must maintain a sense of direction, however imperfect, and seek to clarify many issues even if they cannot become crystal clear."

• • •

From these we can draw the following conclusions:

1. We must not be excessively uncertain. We should be fairly uncertain, reasonably uncertain, or more or less uncertain. We should be certain about some uncertain things, and uncertain about certain things. For a free list of these things, send 10 cents to Leon Keyserling, care of President Truman, Washington, D.C.

2. We cannot be up in the air about too many things. Only about some things. At present there is no list of the things which we can afford to be up in the air about, but such a list is now in preparation under the direction of the Library of Congress. Therefore we cannot afford to be up in the air about the Library of Congress. Neither can the Library of Congress afford to be up in the air. It is too heavy.

3. Since there is a long pull ahead of us we must maintain an imperfect sense of direction. For your handy free package of imperfect directions, send at once to Dean Achesan. All directions guaranteed absolutely imperfect. This fine assortment ranges from unfortunate to disastrous.

4. We must seek to clear up issues a little but they won't be fully clear. If you have issues which are too clear, and would like them muddied up a bit, send to Leon Keyserling(or is it really Milton Berle?), care of the Postmaster General.

I can't tell you how much better I feel since Leon Keyserling has answered the new challenges to the economist.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Will Clarence Henry Get a Chance?

BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS and "championship" matches are becoming a bigger joke every day. If a fighter isn't in with the right racketeers he's out of luck.

Clarence Henry, a 23-year-old Los Angeles heavyweight, could be the best fighter in the land right now, but he's liable to get a long, long runaround without a chance to prove it.

Now if there was any logic in the business, here's the way the heavyweight championship stuff would be worked out. First, Ezzard Charles would get his return crack at Jersey Joe Walcott for the title. Charles ducked nobody when he was champ, gave Walcott a third try after beating him twice, and had a 90-day return clause in the contract. He has to be the number one contender.

Then you would have the next two contenders, Henry and Rocky Marciano, meet for the right to challenge.

Instead, Harry Matthews, a fairly good light-heavyweight (175-lb. class) contender with an overbuilt rep on the basis of beating the wild and amateurish Bob Murphy, seems to be getting the chance at Walcott. Since Jersey Joe is getting along and might be taken at the age of 38 even by a Matthews, that could leave Charles whistling for as long as Matthews' bunch wanted to keep him from winning the title back, which could be forever as far as boxing commissions and other such organizations are concerned.

Henry knocked out Bob Satterfield the other night. Satterfield is one of the many hard-hitting light-heavies whom Jack Kearns' cheese champ Joey Maxim so carefully dodges . . . not the best of them, mind you, but a dangerous one. So Satterfield, instead of getting his shot at the 175 crown, has to fatten up to 180 and face the thunderous hitting heavyweight Henry.

And what happens with Henry now? Will he get Marciano in a logical, money-making match of the top heavy contenders? Watch and see. Marciano's bosses know that Henry could probably belt out the unbeaten Brockton lad . . . they want to maneuver Marciano right to the top on the strength of the KO of Joe Louis, with no detours at the fists of a Henry! They want the Matthews-Walcott winner for the title. Marciano's in good hands, his manager is Al Weill's son, which makes Al Weill his manager as everyone knows, and Al Weill is the all-powerful matchmaker of the International Boxing Club, the one big fight monopoly here.

Henry has to fight. It's his living. So he'll be used next in another all-Negro fight to destroy one or another annoying challenger. Just as the Henry-Satterfield fight made it easier for the light-heavy "champ" to ignore Satterfield now, so they figure a Henry-Archie Moore fight will hurt one, maybe both of these topnotch contenders. Moore is also a light-heavy, but unlike Satterfield he is clearly the best in the land, good enough to belt out Maxim in a hurry. He's been given a bitter five-year runaround. He's now 34, and can't get into the Garden because the unsavory Weill won't let him in for reasons which should be made known if we had a real commissioner and not a phony Dewey stooge like hotel owner Christenberry.

It really stinks, doesn't it?

•

Ed Sullivan Gets Something on the Russians

EVEN THE GOSSIP columnists are now jumping into the Olympic fray along with the sports columnists of the Arthur Daley stripe, ripping the Soviet athletes to bits with alternate scornful ridicule and hysterical fabrications. All this six months before the Helsinki games begin. If the typewriter victories counted for Olympic points, we'd sure be running away with the games by the biggest margin ever. The very idea of normal friendly competition on the sports field, of Soviet and American athletes shaking hands and never mind who wins the games, seems too awful a blow for these characters to bear.

(Good heavens, how did those people from the world's biggest country get into the world championship Olympic Games anyhow? This stuff keeps up and peace is liable to break out or something!)

It took Daily News gossiper Ed Sullivan to really deal Soviet sports their most staggering blow. Gosh, he really laid that Stalin low. Wrote he triumphantly, "Russia hasn't competed in the Olympic Games since 1912, when its athletes fared miserably . . . in the parade of nations, attached to the Russian flag and below it was a pennant of Finland, then under Russian domination. The Finns did much better than their 'guardians.'"

Can you just see Sullivan preening himself on this column? You know, it takes a little scholarly research to really come up with the goods on the Kremlin.

Sullivan, my boy, I got news for you. Back in 1912 the Czar ran Russia. (He rented out the country's resources to the banks of England, France and the U. S. but that's probably getting too deep for you.) Russia's athletes fared miserably in the Olympics because only a handful of the landed aristocracy and their sons ever had any facilities for sports.

All that's changed now, buster. Since 1917.

Oh yes, as for the Finnish flag. The old Czarist empire held Finland by force, refusing to give them independence. As soon as the people kicked the Czar and his gang out, they instituted a policy of self-determination for all nations and Finland became an independent country, thanks to the Soviet Union.

Carry on, Sullivan!

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Be Seeing Bright on Eagles

JOHNNY BRIGHT, the victim of the Oklahoma A&M slugging, is going to take a crack at the Olympic team as a decathlon competitor. But whether he makes the boat to Helsinki or not, he'll be reporting to the Philadelphia Eagles for a pro football career next fall. He was drafted on the urging of Wayne Millner, the new Eagle coach, and figures to add plenty to the backfield of the declining, veteran-laden team, which up to now has been lily-white.

The 215-pound Bright was a single wing triple threat halfback at Drake, where he broke the national ground gaining record with 5,083 yards in a three-year career. Millner has seen movies of him in action, and sees him as a terrific T formation fullback. His running would be largely wasted at quarter. He is also the backfield blocker the Eagles need, thinks the new coach, and his passing brilliance opens up lots of interesting play possibilities. A T team which can occasionally pitch back to a runner able to unfurl a long accurate pass over the incoming secondary has a potent added weapon to the conventional T stuff.

Will Fight New Ousters of 8 Teachers, Union Declares

The suspension of eight New York City teachers by Superintendent of Schols Jansen was denounced last night by Local 555 of the Teachers Union as "another step toward extending the black silence of fear, which Supreme Court Justice Douglas warned was gripping the country." The eight teachers, all of them with excellent records, were suspended for refusing to answer questions on their political affiliations. They all had been asked in star chamber proceedings whether they were members of the Communist Party.

The teachers are:

MRS. MILDRED FLACKS, 20 years at Bedford-Stuyvesant Junior High School 35, Broklyn. She is an officer of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Neighborhood Council.

ARTHUR NEWMAN, Gompers Vocational High School, Bronx. Taught English 17 years and is chairman of the Better Schools Committee of the Southeast Bronx.

MISS DOROTHY BLOCH, English instructor, George Westinghouse Vocational High School, Brooklyn, 15½ years service.

MRS. DOROTHY RAND, sixth grade teacher, P.S. 170, Harlem, 22 years service.

JULIUS LEMANSKY, social studies instructor, Boys High School, 17½ years service.

HYMMAN KOPPELMAN, Spanish instructor, Prospect Heights High School, Brooklyn, 25 years service. Active many years in civic work in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area.

SAMUEL WALLACH, social studies instructor, Franklin K. Lane High School, Brooklyn, 18 years service. Vice-president and former president of the Teachers Union.

CYRIL GRAZE, mathematics instructor, Forest Hills High School, 19 years service. Chairman of Teachers Union Academic Freedom Committee for 10 years, and led the fight in the school system against anti-Semitism and anti-Negro bias.

No charges of indoctrination or misconduct were made against these teachers.

"It is clear, therefore," the Teachers Union declared, "that the pretext for their suspension, namely their refusal to participate in an inquiry into their political beliefs and associations, is only a smokescreen to hide the real target—and that is the active role these teachers have played in the fight against bias and bigotry in the schools, the fight for better school facilities in Negro and Puerto Rican areas and improved facilities everywhere.

Suspension of the teachers came nearly a year after eight other teachers were ousted by Jansen on the same pretext following a witch-hunt hearing. The union declared the hasty action in the new suspensions came at a time when the Board of Education had a moral obligation to refrain from action while the case of the original eight was pending on appeal before the State Supreme Court in Kings County.

Harold Cammer, the union's attorney, also pointed out that the union is awaiting a decision from the U. S. Supreme Court on the teachers' challenge of the Feinberg Law, under which the suspensions were carried out.

Mrs. Rose Russell, the union's legislative representative, charged the suspensions were motivated by anti-Semitism. She observed that all 16 teachers are of the Jewish faith.

"We consider this a political inquisition," Mrs. Russell said, "to silence teachers in the fight for their rights and in the fight to keep the schools from being used as an instrument of war."

Each teacher said the suspensions were no surprise. They all pointed to their long teaching records. They insisted that a teacher's political opinions should not serve as a test of fitness.

Graze stressed it was significant that Dr. Jansen had never dared to answer charges he, Graze, made a year ago of bigotry in the Board of Education. He named four teachers against whom he said charges of anti-Semitism and anti-Negro bias had been proved—May Quinn, Eudora Fletcher, Gladys Laubenheimer and Gladys Mann. He said these teachers were defended by Jansen and are still permitted to teach.

Lemansky and Miss Bloch said they had answered the question on Communist affiliation. Both said they were not members of the Communist Party. But when Jansen prodded them with additional questions about the political opinions of other teachers and their friends, they refused to be stoolpigeons.

The union and the eight teachers announced they would conduct a last-ditch fight against the ousters. All appeared at union headquarters yesterday displaying resolutions from their fellow teach ers and from parents protesting their persecutions.

MIDWEST COPS BRUSH ASIDE BOMB THREAT TO NEGROES

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 31. — A bomb threat against a Negro family here has been brushed aside by the local police. When Henry Finney, of 1905 T St., told police last week that an unidentified man called his home and profanely threatend to "set dynamite to the house," police restricted their efforts to find the culprit to an order to detectives to "keep the place under surveillance," in the words of Police Chief Joseph Carroll.

A few months ago, Finney notified police that a white man had used a gun in an attempt to force Mrs. Finney into a car.

Finney charges that, after he presented the authorities with the man's auto license number, he was told the incident had been his fault. Defending the police department against charges that it discriminated against Finney because he is a Negro, Lt. Paul Beave argued, "If he had come up and made a personal complaint he would have been given the same consideration as any man in town."

A letter signed by three Lincoln residents appeared in the Lingave two full columns to the notes and reports from the Soviet capicoln Evening Journal of Jan. 17 and denounced this police alibi.

Atom Scientists Hit McCarran On U. S. Visitors

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The Bulletin of Atomic Scientists condemned today the U. S. government's 'Iron Curtain' ban on the entry to this country of Michael Polanyi, noted British scholar, as well as of two Mexican scientists. The scientists' organ slammed the "visa situation" under the McCarran Act. Polanyi, the Bulletin said, has had to turn down an appointment to the University of Chicago faculty because his application for a visa has been unanswered for a whole year.

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at the PENTHOUSE

Supreme Soviet Meets March 5

MOSCOW, Jan. 31.—The Supreme Soviet, the USSR's parliament, will meet March 5, it was announced here tonight.

U. S. Officials Bar Canada Trip By Robeson

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—U. S. Immigration authorities today stopped Paul Robeson, Negro singer and leader, and Vincent Hallinan, coast attorney, and threatened them with imprisonment if they accepted an invitation from Canadian peace forces to visit Vancouver, B. C.

Immigration officials seized Hallinan and took him off a train. An auto in which Robeson was riding was stopped and the threat delivered to him.

QUEENS COMMUNITY LEADER WILL RUN FOR CONGRESS

Mrs. Thelma Bearman, leader of a Queens community movement for better schools, announced last night that she will run as an independent candidate for Congress in the special election to be held in the 5th district in Queens Feb. 19.

Her entry into the contest was first suggested last week by several parents and community leaders who heard Mrs. Bearman speak on behalf of the Kew Meadows Schools Committee at the public hearing conducted by the Board of Education.

Hundreds of Mrs. Bearman's supporters on the Better Schools Committee ticket are now canvassing the 5th congressional district for the signatures to the petitions needed to place her on the ballot. She is required to file 3,000 signatures by Feb. 5, but her backers are setting a goal of 9,000 to demonstrate wide endorsement of her school program.

Mrs. Bearman is chairman of the Kew Meadows Schools Committee comprising six schools in the Flushing-Hillcrest area. Her committee rallied hundreds of parents in a successful protest against the dropping the seven schools from the city's 1952 capital budget.

Truck Drivers Set to Strike in 10 States in South

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 31.—A walkout of truck drivers of the AFL Teamsters Union in 10 southern states at midnight tomorrow appears "inevitable," a union official said tonight.

M. W. Miller, chairman of the union's southern committee, said the southwestern group, which includes four states, "has broken off negotiations with carrier representatives and gone home."

"The southwestern group will meet with carrier representatives at 10 a.m. Thursday. The deadline is noon. Unless an agreement is reached by then, these men, too, will walk out at the appointed hour."

Reception Sunday For Fast and White

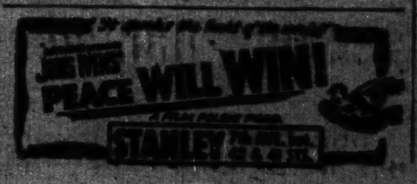
Readers of Howard Fast's books will have an opportunity to meet the world-famous author at a reception honoring him and Charles White, outstanding Negro artist, on the publication of Mr. Fast's new novel "Spartacus," for which Mr. White did the cover design.

The reception, sponsored by the Writing and Publishing Division of the N. Y. Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, takes place this Sunday, 3 to 6 p.m., at the Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 W. 48 St. Contributions are $1. Refreshments will be served. Miss Shirley Graham, Alfred Kreymborg and Ewart Guinier are among the many prominent Americans who will be on hand to greet Mr. Fast and Mr. White.

To Commemorate Stalingrad Here Sunday

To commemorate the victory of Stalingrad and to voice hope for the restoration of cooperation and friendship between the United States and the Soviet Union for world peace, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship is giving a luncheon Sunday at 2 p.m. at the Brevoort Hotel, Fifth Ave. and 8th St., New York City.

Subscription to the luncheon is $3.50 per person. Reservations to the luncheon can be made at the Council 114 E. 32 St., New York 16, MUrray Hill 3-2080.



'Roosevelt Story' Film Tomorrow

In honor of Franklin D. Roosevelt's birthday, the Saturday Night Film Club will revive "The Roosevelt Story" on Saturday evening at 111 W. 88 St.

Musical score is by Earl Robinson, and narration is by a group of voices including FDR, Canada Lee and Ed Begley.

There will be three showings, beginning at 8:30 p.m. and a social throughout the evening.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

DOROTHY STRANGE, Negro Community Leader will discuss "We Charge Genocide"—Lodge 572, 2323 Broadway, 8:30 p.m., N.Y.C.

HEAR PABLO GARCIA, defense lawyer for Marrero, framed leader of Puerto Rican Peace Movement, tell "The Truth About Puerto Rico's Fight for Freedom." Also see "Blockade," wonderful film about Republican Spain. 8:30 p.m. Hungarian House, 2141 Southern Blvd. Friday, Feb. 1.

Tomorrow Manhattan

SAT. NITE FILM CLUB presents the challenge to all Presidential Candidates—"The Roosevelt Story," the magnificent film biography—music by Earl Robinson. 3 showings beginning at 8:30 p.m. sharp. Social all evening Feb. 2 at 111 W. 88th St. Admission to members only $1. Film Division ASP.

JEFFERSON FILM CLUB presents "Life in Bloom" a biographical film depicting the life of Soviet scientist I. V. Michurin. Music by Dimitri Shostakovich. Sat., Feb. 2—2 showings 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. Dining and dancing in the Lounge. Admission $1 at the Jefferson School, 575 6th Ave., N.Y.C.

15th ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT and Dance by the Greek Fur Workers Union, Local 70, Saturday, Feb. 2, 8:30 p.m. at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and 8th Ave. Variety program and dancing to 3 a.m. with Greek, American and Spanish music. Admission $2, tax included.

CONCERT AND LECTURE celebrating Jewish Music Month. Jewish Peoples Philharmonic Chorus. Sat., Feb. 2—8:30 p.m. 189 Second Ave. Chaim Suller, Secretary—Jewish Music Alliance will speak on "American Culture in a Changing World." Leo Kopf, conductor will talk on Jewish music—soloist Tulchinoff—bass-baritone, Reuben Kosakoff at the piano.

Tomorrow Bronx

YURI SEUL, author "One Foot in America" story teller, will give one of his inimitable talks on Folklore and Louis Weinstock, Morris Gainer, and Louis Dee will speak at Local 965 hall, 1029 E. 163rd St. Hunts Point, on Saturday, Feb. 2 at 8 p.m. All are invited. No admission.

CHALLENGE SUBS ARE BACK—The West Bronx LYL's got them. Going to complete our quota with a party, dancing and refreshments. Sat., Feb. 2 at 734 Gerard Ave. 8 p.m. Contribution 50c or a Challenge sub.

Sunday Manhattan

THE JEFFERSON SCHOOL presents its first feature in celebration of Negro History Week "Music of the Negro Liberation" a concert - feature with Nadyne Brewer, Sidney Finkelstein, Lucy Brown Sunday, Feb. 3 at 8 p.m. Refreshments. Contribution $1 (50 cents to students) at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave., N.Y.C.

Convict Nelson in Frameup; He Says War Was '13th Juror'

"This verdict against the Bill of Rights came on the 19th anniversary of Hitler's coming to power. But of this I am sure: The war profiteers and their local mouthpiece — Musmanno—will pass off the stage of history like their political mentors, Hitler and Mussolini. And it won't take 19 years."—Nelson.

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 31.—Steve Nelson, Pittsburgh Communist leader, was found "guilty" by the steel trust court today after the jury had been out for 21 hours. Nelson at once filed a motion for "arrest of judgment" — that is delay of sentence—pending an appeal, which will be argued before three Pittsburgh judges on March 10.

Judge Harry M. Montgomery granted the motion and permitted Nelson to remain at liberty on his former $10,000 state "sedition" case bonds (plus $20,000 federal Smith Act case bonds) for the present.

The judge said that "I am forced to follow the precedent" set in the "sedition" trial last year, when Andy Onda and James Dolsen remained at liberty on their former bonds pending appeal. The Onda and Dolsen appeal will also be argued on March 10.

Nelson appeared to have won a minor victory when the jury's written verdict failed to find him guilty on one of the 12 "sedition" counts. The "not guilty" count was No. 10 charged Nelson with distributing "writings" and making "utterances," teaching the use of violence and terrorism for the purpose of "accomplishing political reform and change in government."

This was only a minor victory because other frameup counts falsely charged Nelson with "force and violence" propaganda. Nevertheless, the "not guilty" written verdict on this count showed that there had been some jury room disagreements. And the disagreements came out in the open when the jury was polled and one of the 12 jurors failed to say Nelson was "guilty on all counts."

The lone juror who said "guilty," but kept silent when asked if Nelson was "guilty on all counts," was Thomas L. Bixby, a Negro metal polisher, who has worked for the Mellon family's Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Corp. for 34 years.

Bixby did not want to sit in the case. He pleaded with Judge Montgomery, before he was sworn in, that he might lose his job and he said that he was "too old" to get another job in that case.

(Note: The newly elected district attorney, James F. Malone, is in charge of the prosecution of Nelson, is an attorney for the Westinghouse firm.)

Judge Montgomery listened to the jury polling, then found that the jury had found Nelson guilty on "all counts."

Nelson told the jurors that they had been influenced by the "thirteenth invisible juror—that is by war hysteria, fear and the employer—and he said he wanted them to realize the wrong they had done to him and to civil rights.

He developed this idea further in the statement to the press, which declared:

"The real seditionists in Pittsburgh are the prosecutors in this

(Continued on Page 6)

Nelson to Be at Rally Feb. 16

Steve Nelson will make his first public appearance in New York since his frameup conviction at the "Greet Steve Nelson" rally sponsored by the Committee to Defend the Lincoln Veterans on Feb. 16 at 13 Astor Pl.

The program, which will commemorate the 15th anniversary of the first battles of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain, will also feature the premiere of the "Ballad of Jarama," especially written for this rally.

Tickets can be obtained at the committee headquarters at 23 W. 26 St. and at book stores.

Steve Nelson, framed Pennsylvania workingclass leader, shown above with his wife, Margaret, and their children, Robert, 8, and Josephine, 12. Mrs. Nelson was a constant spectator at Nelson's witchhunt, "sedition" trial.

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

(8 Pages) Price 10 Cents

Vol. XXIX, No. 24 New York, Friday, February 1, 1952

100 Notables Urge Truman, Congress Seek Big-Power Pact

More than 100 leaders of the American people yesterday called upon President Truman and Congress to seek a conference of the major powers for a pact of peace. "Just when we are in mortal danger of a tragic extension of the Korean war to Southeast Asia, the mainland of China and the Middle East, the leading peace advocates through the United States are re-affirming their faith in negotiation as a way to peace," declared Thomas Richardson and Willard Uphaus, national co-directors of the American Peace Crusade, as they released the names of the notables who are sponsoring the APC's Campaign for Agreement Among the Major Powers.

Writers, lawyers, doctors, educators, trade union and farm representatives, ministers—Negro and white—living in 32 states signed the APC Petition which declares "that no effort to achieve lasting peace is too great" and calls on the President and the Congress to "urge a conference of the major powers to draw up an agreement for lasting peace."

On the list of signers were Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, noted anthropologist, historian and writer, a member of the U.S. delegation to the San Francisco Founding Conference of the United Nations, and a founder of NAACP, Honorary Co-Chairman of the American Peace Crusade; Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, former acting Governor of the Virgin Islands, Hon. Co-Chairman, Illinois Assembly, American Peace Crusade; Dr. Alice Hamilton, co-founder of Hull

(Continued on Page 6)

1,000 SIGN FOR PEACE

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—At least 1,000 signatures supporting demands for a peace agreement among the five major powers have been collected in San Francisco to date, William Kerner, executive secretary of the Northern California Peace Council said today.

San Francisco Veterans for Peace, reported Kerner, have obtained a total of 381 signatures since the beginning of the campaign. Last weekend the veterans group gathered 167 names in North Beach.

The Tom Mooney club of the Labor Youth League, he added, obtained 17 names on the peace petition.

Soup Kitchens For Detroit Jobless Asked

DETROIT, Jan. 31.—Public soup kitchens for unemployed auto workers was proposed here today by City Councilman John Wojtylo of Hamtramck, a Detroit suburb.

"One-third of the men in this town are out of work," Wojtylo said.

Church Leaders Hit Witchhunt Of Patterson

—See Page 3

Challenges Spur Race In 'Worker' Sub Drive

JERSEY SETS FEB. 17 DEADLINE

A ringing challenge to Worker readers in Illinois and Eastern Pennsylvania was issued yesterday by the director of the circulation campaign in New Jersey.

"We plan to complete our goal of 1,000 Worker subs and 200 for the Daily Worker before Feb. 17," Bertha Bloksberg, spokesman for the Jersey Press Freedom Association, declared. "And we challenge Illinois and Eastern Pennsylvania campaigners to beat us to it."

The Jersey state body is having its first major state-wide rally on the afternoon of Feb. 17. It will be addressed by Milton Howard, associate editor of the Daily Worker, and William L. Patterson, national secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, who has just returned from Paris where he worked to get the genocide petition

(Continued on Page 6)

HARLEM IN 3-WAY RACE

Leaders of the Harlem Freedom of the Press Association said yesterday they are opening their drive for 500 subs to The Worker with a bang this week-end. To date, only a few individuals have taken part in the national campaign for 20,000 Worker subs and 2,000 for the Daily Worker. These few have obtained over 60 subs of the 500 goal set by the Harlem Association.

Association leaders have decided to conduct their drive in honor of Claudia Jones, outstanding Negro woman leader and a former member of the Daily Worker's editorial board. Miss Jones, who conducts a column on the Women's page of The Worker, is one of the 17 New York victims of the Smith Act facing trial March 3.

A spokesman for the Association in Harlem said the organiza-

(Continued on Page 6)

Illinois Peace Group Opens Drive for Big Power Pact

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The Illinois Committee for Peaceful Alternatives this week opened a petition campaign urging the major powers to "negotiate agreements on vital issues and bring about a true and lasting peace." The petition was distributed at a meeting last Thursday night where a large crowd jammed the Hyde Park Baptist Church to hear a presentation of viewpoints on "What Terms for Germany Will Bring World Peace?"

Explaining the Polish viewpoint, Stanley Novak of Detroit, former state senator, declared that "there is complete agreement among Poles both here and abroad that the rearmament of Germany means preparation for war against Poland."

THE SPOKESMAN giving the U.S. position, Prof. Quincy Wright of the University of Chicago, admitted that it was difficult to reconcile the various aspects of the U. S. State Department's policy on Germany. He attempted to justify German rearmament on the basis of what he called "a fear of Russian invasion."

Called upon by the audience to prove existence of such threat, Wright declared, "If the people don't fear Russian invasion, why are the bleeding themselves with taxes?"

Wright's views were merely echoed by Roger Labry, French Consul of Chicago, who stated, "We'd rather take the German risk."

★

THE GERMAN ISSUE can be solved through a conference of the "Big Five" powers, according to John Rossen, director of the Chicago Council for American-Soviet Friendship, who explained the view of the USSR. He pointed out that although the crisis over Germany was created by the dishonoring of the Potsdam agreement by the Western powers, "this is one of many differences which can still be resolved over the conference table where the major powers can negotiate all major differences in good faith."

As moderator, Dean John Thompson of the Rockefeller Chapel explained that the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives was seeking a negotiated solution of the German problem rather than showdown by arms.

The Rev. William T. Baird, chairman of the committee, distributed its program at the close of the meeting, calling for: (a) unification and independence of a disarmed Germany; (b) removal of barriers to East-West trade; (c) world disarmament arrived at through a conference of the major powers.

The new petition issued by the committee asked that the U.S. government "take the initiative in constructive world leadership by calling a conference of the major powers."

600 MILLION HAVE SIGNED CALL FOR 'NO-WAR' PACT

PARIS, Jan. 31. — Almost 600 million people have signed appeals for a peace pact among the five big powers, United States, Soviet Union, Great Britain, China and France, it was announced here by the Secretariat of the World Council of Peace.

The total number of 596,302,298 signatures come from the following countries:

Albania	865,885
Algeria	120,000
Argentine	3,000,000
Australia	90,000
Austria	871,021
Belgium	409,092
Bolivia	8,500
Brazil	3,000,000
Bulgaria	5,627,000
Burma	129,830
Canada	270,000
Chile	500,000
China	344,530,057
Coloumbia	25,000
Costa Rica	34,000
Cuba	850,000
Cyprus	103,824
Czechoslovakia	9,020,522
Denmark	128,278
Egypt	100,000
Finland	550,000
France	10,000,000
Germany referendum against remilitarization and for a Peace Treaty	16,700,000
Great Britain	830,000
Greece	36,725
Guatemala	100,000
Holland	342,598
Hungary	7,148,000
India	1,700,000
Indonesia	609,163
Iraq	20,000
Israel	354,159
Iran	1,961,198
Italy	16,000,000
Japan	6,000,000
Korea	7,047,821
Lebanon	200,000
Mexico	300,000
Mongolia	633,877
Norway	30,000
Pakistan	14,000
Paraguay	16,000
Peru	5,578
Poland	18,053,000
Portugal	40,000
Puerto Rico	20,000
Romania	11,060,141
Siam	152,531
Spain	400,000
Sweden	265,000
Switzerland	61,800
Syria	265,000
Transjordan	22,000
Trieste	80,000
Tunis	130,000
Uruguay	216,000
USSR	117,669,320
Union of South Africa	5,000
Venezuela	45,000
Viet Nam	7,532,378

2 WRITE TO DETROIT PRESS 'NO SOUND ARGUMENT FOR UMT,'

DETROIT, Jan. 31.—"There is not one sound argument in favor of UMT," declare Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Keaton of Wayne, Mich., in a letter to the Detroit Free Press of Jan. 22. "An issue that will vitally hit every home in America should be put to a vote of the American people and not determined by the Pentagon or greedy politicians."

The Keatons also charge press censorship of the public's opposition to the militarization of America, declaring: "Many citizens wonder why more has not been published regarding opposition to UMT. Mainly because some of our newspapers will not publish material of that sort."

BOSTON PAPER WARNS OF SNEAK ATTACKS ON AMERICAN PEOPLE'S CIVIL LIBERTIES

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The Boston Traveler warned editorially on Jan. 21 that an attempt is being made at the "subversion of vigilance" of the American people to protect their rights. "This subversion," it warned, "comes in the form of bland, unperceptive and ill-informed assurances that our liberties are under no serious attack and only impractical liberals are worried about the state of our liberties."

But, calling its readers' attention to the facts, the Boston Traveler declared:

"The high cost of this attack on our liberties is laid bare on the record. It was revealed in a nationwide study by the New York Times which found that our standard of higher education had already suffered because teachers and students were afraid to think and speak freely for fear that unorthodox or even inquiry would be interpreted as communisim or communistic thinking. Witchhunts, false accusations and intolerance had done this, hitting at the very heartland of American culture—yet we are asked to believe that no harm has been done.

"These counselors of sleep apparently have callouses on their perception. So it takes something more concrete than mere degradation of American spirit of free inquiry to reach them. So we give them the wreckage from the University of California teacher's oath fiasco. Look Magazine hardly visionary or left-wing publication, has summed up the costs.

"The University lost through firing, resignations and refusals to reappointment some 100 scholars. It dropped 55 courses for lack of instructors. It lost prestige when some 1,200 scholars from other universities denounced its action.

"To cap this travesty, the Board of Regents, after two years of injury to individuals and university alike, rescinded the oath."

PHILBRICK SLANDERS

Ironically, the same Boston Traveler is at present running the series by Herbert A. Philbrick, FBI polite informer who testified against the Communist leaders in the Foley Square trial, which has become the basis for the witchhunt now being deplored by the paper.

And while the Traveler complained that "right here in Massachusetts we are witnessing the suppressive spirit carried into an efforts to censor books," the editorial writer did not see fit to condemn the frame-up trial of Prof. Dirk Struit in Massachusetts, a trial allegedly based on Struik's "attempt to overthrow" the state government, but obviously intended to crush free and independent thought by all other teachers on every campus.

The Traveler listed as other attacks on civil rights the "disgraceful Peekskill riots;" the radio firing of Jean Muri "without trial or evidence" and "the proved fact that good men are shunning government service lest their careers be ruined by McCarthyism."

It concluded:

"These grave attacks on their liberties costs could be multiplied endlessly. Most responsible men are aroused and on guard. There are apparently some, however, who would perceive no impairment in our liberties until they could hear the Bill of Rights torn apart and the heels of the Secret Police in our streets."

INDIA ELECTIONS SHOW REJECTION OF WASHINGTON

By CHARLES WISLEY

Conclusion

The results of the Indian elections are of particular significance to the United States. They show that a large section of the Indian people already reject the American efforts to involve their country in war preparations.

The authoritative Washington reporter of the New York Times, James Reston, wrote on Jan. 24, 1952, that "the Truman Administration is trying to rebuild its Asiatic policy around India and Japan." To indicate the problems involved, he related that "Paul Hoffman, the former head of the Marshall Plan, has also been saying that India today is about where China was in 1945."

This statement acknowledges the advancing disillusionment of the Indian people in the "independence" bestowed on India in August, 1947. Instead of ending India's colonial status by severing its ties with Britain and instituting genuine land reform as a prerequisite to industrialization, four years of Congress Party government have resulted in an intensification of imperialist exploitation.

Not only has Britain retained its economic overlordship, but American penetration has markedly increased, and the U. S. is gradually acquiring a monopoly over the export of India's major raw materials. While the U. S. presses for concessions and India's open alliance with the West, the Indian people have seen the Soviet Union and China come forward with offers of grain and capital goods.

In this situation the formulation last summer of a new program by the Communist Party found widespread response. The Party called on the Indian people to unite in order to end imperialist domination and landlordism and establish a People's Democratic government having close relations with the Soviet Union and China.

The Party's rapid comeback is also due to the fact that even while it was following incorrect policies, it retained the respect of the people, who admired its courage in the face of Congress government repression. This regard for the Party is so widespread that even Nehru, addressing a meeting of Congress leaders last September, exhorted them with the words: "The self-sacrificing spirit imbuing the Indian Communists and the hard persistent work they put in are worth taking note of." The large vote for the left united front represents a repudiation by the voters of the government's anti-Communist terror.

OIL DEALS

In the middle of the elections, the Indian people got a practical demonstration of the meaning of Nehru's foreign policy, recently defined by his foreign secretary as fundamentally similar to that of Yugoslavia. On Dec. 1, the first large-scale entry of American capital into India was announced with the signing by the Indian government and Standard Vacuum Oil Co. of an agreement providing for the building by Standard Vacuum of a $35,000,000 refinery in Bombay.

The company will supply the capital in return for 75 percent of the stock, a guarantee against nationalization for 25 years, and various other concessions.

Caltex Oil Co. of the U. S. to to conclude a deal on similar terms and investment.

The British Burmah Shell combine on Dec. 15 signed a like contract with the Indian government for the erection of a $45,000,000 refinery.

When U. S. Ambassador Chester Bowles went to address the Calcutta University student body during the election in an effort to allay anti-U. S. sentiment, he was booed off the dais. This contrasts with the enthusiastic receptions accorded to a Chinese cultural mission which toured India for six weeks during the same period.

The election results show that the only parties receiving sizeable votes were those which called at least for India's neutrality, even though they may be following, like Congress and the Socialists, a pro-Western policy. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, head of the right-wing Scheduled Castes Federation, who campaigned on a pro-American platform, was defeated in Bombay. Well-known American agents like K. M. Munshi, Indian food minister, and M. R. Masani, central parliament member, did not dare enter the elections.

NEHRU'S PLANS

While the election results put Nehru on notice that an open alliance with the U. S. will meet with opposition from a majority of the Indian people, the likelihood is that, given another term in office, he will succumb further to American pressure. The New York Times of Dec. 29, 1951, reported:

"There is inside information available now that a more indicative association with the free democracies will emerge, once the danger of local political repercussions has been removed."

On the other hand, the left united front, which was formed in a matter of months by the Communist Party and small local groups, can be expected to grow and broaden rapidly, gaining from the ranks of other opposition parties and Congress itself. Already a broad movement for the release of Communist prisoners in whom the people have shown confidence and an end to the repression against progressives is developing.

The Communist Party has firmly established itself in the minds of millions of Indians as the only force which can lead India to freedom and democracy.

Paper Gloomy On Truman, Eisenhower

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 31.—Discussing the possible Democratic and Republican Presidential candidates with Gen. Eisenhower's entry into the race, a Madison Capital Times editorial (Jan. 8) declares: "Obviously, all this adds up to a bleak outlook for the American people in the Presidential year of 1952."

It asserts Eisenhower's announcement "puts before the American people the question of whether it is good policy to have a professional military man in the White House."

The paper warns: "We are rapidly approaching a point in the conduct of national affairs where our military holds much the same power that the German general staff held in Germany for so many years. We are becoming Prussianized."

The editorial holds no brief for the other GOP hopeful, Sen. Taft.

However, the paper adds, "the picture on the Democratic side is hardly more promising. President Truman may or may not be a candidate again."

While not criticising Truman's foreign policy, the editorial states that "on the domestic front . . . there is a vast difference between the policies the President ADVOCATES and THE STEPS THAT ARE TAKEN to carry them out."

"It is said," the paper goes on, "that if the President is not a candidate he wants the Democratic nomination to go to Chief Justice Fred Vinson of the U. S. Supreme Court. . . . Vinson has had a shabby, conservative record on the Supreme Court and prior to that he was chiefly noted for the kind of political manipulations so typical of other Truman cronies in government today."

'Peace Will Win' A Great Film, Says Boyer

By RICHARD BOYER
(Author of The Dark Ship and If This Be Treason)

Seeing "Peace Will Win," the great documentary by Joris Ivens, (at the Stanley Theatre) is an unforgettable experience that fills one with the conviction that the film's title states an historic fact. That fact would take shape more quickly if only the millions of the American people could see and hear and feel this demand for peace from a war-hating humanity.

Since the commercial theaters of the country, with a few honorable exceptions, will not show it, it is to be ardently hoped that trade unions and other organizations will exhibit it in the 16 MM form in which it is available. Peace will win if it is fought for and this great documentary shows how to do it.

The Groveling Of Michael Blankfort

By DAVID PLATT

Michael Blankfort, novelist and screen-writer was a voluntary (and friendly) witness for the Un-American Committee in Washington on Tuesday.

"Yes," he said, in the course of the hearing, "I wrote for the Daily Worker and New Masses but only to get tickets for shows. . . ."

He admitted joining the Los Angeles Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress "but I got out of that as fast as I could.

He confessed membership in other progressive organizations but "I disassociated myself from them as soon as their true character was revealed." (That is, as soon as he saw there wasn't a chance of getting free tickets for shows.)

"I appreciated the opportunity to testify," Blankfort told the inquisitors at the end of two-and-a-half hours of belly-crawling, and was rewarded by hearing himself lauded as an "honest and valuable witness." Acting chairman Francis A. Walter (D-Pa) said he had done the committee "a great service" by his "complete testimony."

Great service or great betrayal of the American people, 70 percent of whom (according to a recent Gallop poll) favor a Truman-Churchill-Stalin meeting to stave off war.

What a contrast between Michael Blankfort's cowardly exhibition before the witch-hunters and the courageous stand of his cousin, producer-writer Henry Blankfort who was an involuntary and unfriendly witness in Hollywood a few months ago.

Henry refused to answer questions relating to his politics, but did consent to answer one about his schooling.

He told the committee that he had a formal education in elementary and high school.

"But my informal education," he emphasized, "began when I began to think freely and independently. No intimidation from the committee will steer me from this course."

At one point, a committee member insisted on knowing whether he would report an act of sabotage if he saw it being committed by a Communist.

"I would report it even if I saw you committing it," snapped Henry, looking squarely at committee counsel Frank Tavenner Jr.

Tavenner who was almost floored by the remark, roared back, "You aren't likely to see me committing one!"

"You're committing one right no," Henry Blankfort shot back fast.

THE BRAZILIAN NOVELIST WHO WON A STALIN PRIZE

By SAMUEL SILLEN

I was delighted to read that one of the Stalin Peace Prizes has been awarded to Jorge Amado. The great Brazilian novelist has richly earned this high honor, symbol of the Soviet Union's devotion to peace and culture.

It is scandalous that in our own country the name of Amado, let alone his work, is so little known. This is another sign of the insufferable chauvinism bred by the rulers of bourgeois culture. The "good neighbor" imperialists are not only boorishly provincial themselves, but they see to it that the people are kept in ignorance of Latin-American literature.

• • •

Jorge Amado, like Pablo Neruda, is one of the finest representatives of that literature. And just as Neruda was hounded out of Chile by Wall Street puppets, so the most talented writer of Brazil was forced into exile.

I met Amado for the first time in Paris in 1949, at the World Peace Congress. It was a congress where the treasures of Latin-American culture were abundantly evident, with writers like Amado, Neruda, Nicolas Guillen, Juan Marinello, Vicente Lombardo Toledano and others present.

What struck me so forcibly then, as it had when I read Neruda's "Let the Railsplitter Awake," was the special kinship among the writers of this hemisphere—on the home grounds, so to speak, of U. S. imperialism. I felt this strongly the following year when, to my great joy, I found Amado attending a writers' congress in Warsaw to which I had been invited.

These literary talks with Amado pointed up that sense of historic inter-relationship which William Z. Foster has so brilliantly spelled out in his book on the Americas.

• • •

Amado is the author of some 10 novels, only one of which has been translated here—"The Violent Land." He is a young man—no more than 40, I believe. He told me about the public burning of his books by Getulio Vargas and his first exile of several years. Returning home toward the end of World War II, he was elected deputy to parliament as a Communist Party candidate. But Dutra's orgy of blood drove him from his native land once more.

A close friend of Luis Carlos Prestes, Amado wrote a biography of the Communist leader, "Knight of Hope," which has become a classic. His novels include "Jubiaba," dealing with Negro dock workers in Bahia; "Red Harvest," dealing with the migration of a backlands family; "Captains of the Sand," the story of Bahia's homeless children forced to live by their wits; and "Cacao," dealing with Brazil's cocoa-crop workers.

In his novels, Amado depicts the struggles of working people against the abominable conditions of their oppression. He is a vigorous, intense man and his writings have nothing in common with those "exotic" novels of tortuous vacillation which have been recently translated from some of the lesser Latin-American writers.

Surely, Amado's writing would find an eager audience among progressive readers here. I am glad to report that steps have been taken by Masses & Mainstream to issue one of his novels this year.

Reception to Howard Fast This Sunday

Readers of Howard Fast's books will have an opportunity to meet the world-famous author at a reception honoring him and Charles White, Negro artist, on the publication of Fast's new novel "Spartacus," for which White did the cover design.

The reception, sponsored by the Writing and Publishing Division of the N. Y. Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, takes place this Sunday, 3-6 pm, at the Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 W. 48th St. Contributions are $1. Refreshments will be served.

Miss Shirley Graham, Alfred Kreymborg and Ewart Guinier are among the many prominent Americans who will be on hand.

Ted Tinsley Says

THE PRESIDENT'S THINKER

Not long ago one of President Truman's full-time thinkers, an economist and White House adviser named Leon Keyserling, wrote an article called "New Challenges to the Economist" in the New York Times magazine section. Keyserling is a good man at challenges since he is one of the very few Washingtonians who was able to go from F.D.R.'s New Deal to Truman's four-flush to the seven, without losing his job.

At first blush it would appear that Keyserling's article was written by Milton Berle or Fred Allen. But a careful study indicates that Keyserling actually did the job himself.

Consider some of his brilliant and far-sighted observations on the state of the nation's economy. Here, for instance, is a wise paragraph which reveals the Administration's economic policies in all their full glory:

"Despite these and other uncertainties, we must in self-protection achieve enough stability of purpose and policy to counteract the dangers of excessive uncertainty itself. In view of the long pull confronting us, we could not afford to be up in the air about too many things: We must maintain a sense of direction, however imperfect, and seek to clarify many issues even if they cannot become crystal clear."

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From these we can draw the following conclusions:

1. We must not be excessively uncertain. We should be fairly uncertain, reasonably uncertain, or more or less uncertain. We should be certain about some uncertain things, and uncertain about certain things. For a free list of these things, send 10 cents to Leon Keyserling, care of President Truman, Washington, D.C.

2. We cannot be up in the air about too many things. Only about some things. At present there is no list of the things which we can afford to be up in the air about, but such a list is now in preparation under the direction of the Library of Congress. Therefore we cannot afford to be up in the air about the Library of Congress. Neither can the Library of Congress afford to be up in the air. It is too heavy.

3. Since there is a long pull ahead of us we must maintain an imperfect sense of direction. For your handy free package of imperfect directions, send at once to Dean Achesan. All directions guaranteed absolutely imperfect. This fine assortment ranges from unfortunate to disastrous.

4. We must seek to clear up issues a little but they won't be fully clear. If you have issues which are too clear, and would like them muddied up a bit, send to Leon Keyserling(or is it really Milton Berle?), care of the Postmaster General.

I can't tell you how much better I feel since Leon Keyserling has answered the new challenges to the economist.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Will Clarence Henry Get a Chance?

BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS and "championship" matches are becoming a bigger joke every day. If a fighter isn't in with the right racketeers he's out of luck.

Clarence Henry, a 23-year-old Los Angeles heavyweight, could be the best fighter in the land right now, but he's liable to get a long, long runaround without a chance to prove it.

Now if there was any logic in the business, here's the way the heavyweight championship stuff would be worked out. First, Ezzard Charles would get his return crack at Jersey Joe Walcott for the title. Charles ducked nobody when he was champ, gave Walcott a third try after beating him twice, and had a 90-day return clause in the contract. He has to be the number one contender.

Then you would have the next two contenders, Henry and Rocky Marciano, meet for the right to challenge.

Instead, Harry Matthews, a fairly good light-heavyweight (175-lb. class) contender with an overbuilt rep on the basis of beating the wild and amateurish Bob Murphy, seems to be getting the chance at Walcott. Since Jersey Joe is getting along and might be taken at the age of 38 even by a Matthews, that could leave Charles whistling for as long as Matthews' bunch wanted to keep him from winning the title back, which could be forever as far as boxing commissions and other such organizations are concerned.

Henry knocked out Bob Satterfield the other night. Satterfield is one of the many hard-hitting light-heavies whom Jack Kearns' cheese champ Joey Maxim so carefully dodges . . . not the best of them, mind you, but a dangerous one. So Satterfield, instead of getting his shot at the 175 crown, has to fatten up to 180 and face the thunderous hitting heavyweight Henry.

And what happens with Henry now? Will he get Marciano in a logical, money-making match of the top heavy contenders? Watch and see. Marciano's bosses know that Henry could probably belt out the unbeaten Brockton lad . . . they want to maneuver Marciano right to the top on the strength of the KO of Joe Louis, with no detours at the fists of a Henry! They want the Matthews-Walcott winner for the title. Marciano's in good hands, his manager is Al Weill's son, which makes Al Weill his manager as everyone knows, and Al Weill is the all-powerful matchmaker of the International Boxing Club, the one big fight monopoly here.

Henry has to fight. It's his living. So he'll be used next in another all-Negro fight to destroy one or another annoying challenger. Just as the Henry-Satterfield fight made it easier for the light-heavy "champ" to ignore Satterfield now, so they figure a Henry-Archie Moore fight will hurt one, maybe both of these topnotch contenders. Moore is also a light-heavy, but unlike Satterfield he is clearly the best in the land, good enough to belt out Maxim in a hurry. He's been given a bitter five-year runaround. He's now 34, and can't get into the Garden because the unsavory Weill won't let him in for reasons which should be made known if we had a real commissioner and not a phony Dewey stooge like hotel owner Christenberry.

It really stinks, doesn't it?

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Ed Sullivan Gets Something on the Russians

EVEN THE GOSSIP columnists are now jumping into the Olympic fray along with the sports columnists of the Arthur Daley stripe, ripping the Soviet athletes to bits with alternate scornful ridicule and hysterical fabrications. All this six months before the Helsinki games begin. If the typewriter victories counted for Olympic points, we'd sure be running away with the games by the biggest margin ever. The very idea of normal friendly competition on the sports field, of Soviet and American athletes shaking hands and never mind who wins the games, seems too awful a blow for these characters to bear.

(Good heavens, how did those people from the world's biggest country get into the world championship Olympic Games anyhow? This stuff keeps up and peace is liable to break out or something!)

It took Daily News gossiper Ed Sullivan to really deal Soviet sports their most staggering blow. Gosh, he really laid that Stalin low. Wrote he triumphantly, "Russia hasn't competed in the Olympic Games since 1912, when its athletes fared miserably . . . in the parade of nations, attached to the Russian flag and below it was a pennant of Finland, then under Russian domination. The Finns did much better than their 'guardians.'"

Can you just see Sullivan preening himself on this column? You know, it takes a little scholarly research to really come up with the goods on the Kremlin.

Sullivan, my boy, I got news for you. Back in 1912 the Czar ran Russia. (He rented out the country's resources to the banks of England, France and the U. S. but that's probably getting too deep for you.) Russia's athletes fared miserably in the Olympics because only a handful of the landed aristocracy and their sons ever had any facilities for sports.

All that's changed now, buster. Since 1917.

Oh yes, as for the Finnish flag. The old Czarist empire held Finland by force, refusing to give them independence. As soon as the people kicked the Czar and his gang out, they instituted a policy of self-determination for all nations and Finland became an independent country, thanks to the Soviet Union.

Carry on, Sullivan!

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Be Seeing Bright on Eagles

JOHNNY BRIGHT, the victim of the Oklahoma A&M slugging, is going to take a crack at the Olympic team as a decathlon competitor. But whether he makes the boat to Helsinki or not, he'll be reporting to the Philadelphia Eagles for a pro football career next fall. He was drafted on the urging of Wayne Millner, the new Eagle coach, and figures to add plenty to the backfield of the declining, veteran-laden team, which up to now has been lily-white.

The 215-pound Bright was a single wing triple threat halfback at Drake, where he broke the national ground gaining record with 5,083 yards in a three-year career. Millner has seen movies of him in action, and sees him as a terrific T formation fullback. His running would be largely wasted at quarter. He is also the backfield blocker the Eagles need, thinks the new coach, and his passing brilliance opens up lots of interesting play possibilities. A T team which can occasionally pitch back to a runner able to unfurl a long accurate pass over the incoming secondary has a potent added weapon to the conventional T stuff.

Hell Ship Officer Bares Goon Attacks on Crew

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—What really happened on that hair-raising trip of the Pacific Far East freighter Alaska Bear, began to unfold before the Coast Guard investigating alleged "refusal to work" on the part of eight stewards and the chief engineer. A youthful junior third mate told his story—one that in essentials backed up the account of the eight members of the Marine Cooks & Stewards whose right to sail is at stake.

The probe has aroused wide interest on the waterfront, as well as considerable indignation.

The men on trial were according to the crew, the victims not the perpetrators of a reign of terror which gripped the ship during the three months passage from here to Arabia and back.

FIVE 'GOONS'

Crewmen of the deck, stewards, radio and engine department were beaten (some are still in hospitals in the Far East). Persons who came in contact with the ship in Eastern ports met with disasters.

"Every day from the day we left we feared for our lives," reported one steward.

The entire ship lived in fear of a band of five deck hands, described as "goons with police records in every port of the world," and henchmen of Harry Lundeberg to whose Sailors Union they belonged.

The Coast Guard, at the behest of Capt. D. C. Noble, is cracking down on those who bore the brunt of the terrorization.

The eight stewards and the chief engineer had served notice in Karachi, Pakistan, that they would no longer work unless the five men were removed from the ship. At least a dozen sluggings had taken place by that time. Their demand was not met.

In protest the stewards did not serve hot food for three days. Out of this incident, occurring after two MCS members had been beaten into insensibility, the Coast Guard is building its case.

The first account of the trip was placed on the record Wednesday by Junior Third Mate David Mulligan who related the exploits of the five goons in detail, including attacks with axes, slugging and kicking, robbery, extreme drinking and attempted rape. The young ship's officer was obviously embarassed over the conduct of the goons.

MIDWEST COPS BRUSH ASIDE BOMB THREAT TO NEGROES

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 31. — A bomb threat against a Negro family here has been brushed aside by the local police. When Henry Finney, of 1905 T St., told police last week that an unidentified man called his home and profanely threatend to "set dynamite to the house," police restricted their efforts to find the culprit to an order to detectives to "keep the place under surveillance," in the words of Police Chief Joseph Carroll.

A few months ago, Finney notified police that a white man had used a gun in an attempt to force Mrs. Finney into a car.

Finney charges that, after he presented the authorities with the man's auto license number, he was told the incident had been his fault. Defending the police department against charges that it discriminated against Finney because he is a Negro, Lt. Paul Beave argued, "If he had come up and made a personal complaint he would have been given the same consideration as any man in town."

A letter signed by three Lincoln residents appeared in the Lingave two full columns to the notes and reports from the Soviet capicoln Evening Journal of Jan. 17 and denounced this police alibi. It said:

Beave's apparent dismissal of the attempted abduction, at gun point, without thorough investigation does not appear warranted. If a crime is being attempted, must a person make a personal report at the police station before any action will be taken? Would a distress call to the fire department from the same locality, 1950 T, yield similar results?

One would normally consider it a police duty to thoroughly investigate all distress calls particularly those involving federal crimes, even if by telephone. What is the purpose of the telephone, ornamentation?"

PACKING WORKER VICTIMIZED FOR 11 YEARS BY THE GOV'T

CHICAGO.—This is the story of Refugio Martinez, a man picked out for persecution by the Packing Trust.

A former leader in the packinghouse workers union and in the Mexican - American community, Martinez is today in a Chicago sanitorium, suffering paralysis and loss of memory, facing financial bankruptcy and deportation.

He shows the effects of 11 years of hounding by the U. S. Immigration authorities, climaxed last October in a violent arrest and separation from his family.

A FEW DAYS before Christmas, the breakdown cafe. Martinez suffered a brain hemorrhage which threatened his life and has paralyzed the right side of his body.

"There's no doubt that he is a victim of political persecution which was intended to do away with him in one form or another," declared a frieend, "He was a marked man, as are so many others who have a record of struggle on behalf of the common people."

Martinez' wife, Andrea, told the grim story of her husband's collopse in the little restaurant, The Acapulco, which they have operated for several years at 901 S. Halsteed St.

They have three shool - age children, two attractive girls and a boy, children who have come to know some things about America's democracy which they never learned in school.

THE 49-YEAR-OLD Martinez, now confined at Monterey Convalescent Home, 4616 S. Drexel, has been in this country since 1924.

His background is that of a farm and factory worker, a leader of the unemployed in the 30's and then an organizer for the CIO United Packinghousee Workers in the Chi-

The deportation case against him is the kind of case that could only be brought into the courts at a time when war hysteria and bigotry have replaced reason and the Bill of Rights.

The charge against him, brief membership in the Communist Party, will stand up only if the U. S. Supreme Court wipes out all precedent and rules that a man can be prosecuted under laws passed long after the commission of the alleged "crime."

PACKING UNION LOCALS here have supported Martinez in his fight to live in the country of his choice, and Eugene Cotton, UPWA attorney, is handling his defense.

This case also brought a strong response from Chicago's Mexican-American community, a body of 60,000 people who are under continual terrorization by the U. S. Immigration authorities.

"Just before Martinez was arrested, some 200 of our people were being rounded up in midnight raids and deported," declared a leader of the Comite Patriotico Mexicano, an organization which has come to the aid of the Martinez family.

"We recognize that our entire community will be further endangered unless we join in fighting through on the Martinez case."

THIS INFLUENTIAL group has already run an affair to raise funds to aid the Martinez family. Another broad community benefit affair is being planned for Feb. 16 at the Mexican Social Center, 2431 W. Roosevelt.

Joining in Martinez' defense is the Committee to Protect the Foreign Born which is currently defending more than 300 others from the deportation drive.

To Commemorate Stalingrad Here Sunday

To commemorate the victory of Stalingrad and to voice hope for the restoration of cooperation and friendship between the United States and the Soviet Union for world peace, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship is giving a luncheon Sunday at 2 p.m. at the Brevoort Hotel, Fifth Ave. and 8th St., New York City.

Subscription to the luncheon is $3.50 per person. Reservations to the luncheon can be made at the Council 114 E. 32 St., New York 16, MUrray Hill 3-2080.

Remember Stalingrad

9th Anniversary of Stalingrad Victory Luncheon

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23

at the PENTHOUSE

Stakhonovite Dies

MOSCOW, Jan. 31.—The Moscow press today reported the death, of Ivan Grigorevich Koroboy, a metal worker who was one of the founders of the Stakhanovite systen of speedy production.

Korobov became a shop foreman and a member of the Supreme Soviet.

JOIN THE PEACE WILL WIN! STANLEY

Atom Scientists Hit McCarran On U. S. Visitors

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The Bulletin of Atomic Scientists condemned today the U. S. government's 'Iron Curtain' ban on the entry to this country of Michael Polanyi, noted British scholar, as well as of two Mexican scientists. The scientists' organ slammed the "visa situation" under the McCarran Act. Polanyi, the Bulletin said, has had to turn down an appointment to the University of Chicago faculty because his application for a visa has been unanswered for a whole year. The two Mexican scientists, it said, couldn't get U. S. permission to cross the border for last month's meeting of the American Physcis Society in Houston.

Faculty members of the University of Chicago, including Lawrence Kimpton, chancellor, and three professors, wrote Secretary of State Dean Acheson last month that they are "deeply concerned with the adverse effects on the intellectual life of this university and the country" as a result of the effects of the McCarran Act.

They charged that the snooping into the background of applicants for visas is "so far-reaching and detailed that months and months, even years, are required to clear an applicant for a 10-day visit.

USSR Again Rips Mid-East War Pact

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Soviet Union afain charged that the Washington-sponsored Middle Eastern military pact was aimed for an anti-Soviet war. In a series of notes handed representatives of the U.S. Britain, France and Turkey as sponsors of the pact and to the Arab and other Mid-East nations, the Soviet Union charged that the pact violates the United Nations charter. The notes to the war pact sponsors renewed the Soviet Union's charge that the scheme is part of Washington's blueprint for waging aggressive war in Korea, consolidating the occupation of Taiwan and invading Burma.

All Soviet papers in Moscow tal said the press gave unusual prominence to reports from Cairo and London of the Egyptian weekend disorders and government change.

The Soviet press charged that if anyone threatens Egypt it is Britain—egged on by Washington.

The Soviet note to Washington, as reported by the Soviet News agency Tass, compared the proposed mid-East defense command to the aggressive Atlantic Pact.

It charged that at the very time the Egyptians are attempting to free themselves of British troops, the U.S. and other Western powers hope to bring into the Mid-East the troops of other Wstern governments.

'Roosevelt Story' Film Tomorrow

In honor of Franklin D. Roosevelt's birthday, the Saturday Night Film Club will revive "The Roosevelt Story" on Saturday evening at 111 W. 88 St.

Musical score is by Earl Robinson, and narration is by a group of voices including FDR, Canada Lee and Ed Begley.

There will be three showings, beginning at 8:30 p.m. and a social throughout the evening.

AFL Warehousemen Win Pay Boost

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31 (FP). —The Warehousemen's Union, an affiliate of the Teamsters, has signed a new agreement with the San Francisco Employers Council giving 2,000 workers an 8¾ cents hourly increase.

The pay boost raised scales to $1.71 for men, $1.53½ for women and $1.91 for working foremen, effective Jan. 24.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

DOROTHY STRANGE, Negro Community Leader will discuss "We Charge Genocide"—Lodge 572, 2228 Broadway, 8:30 p.m., N.Y.C.

HEAR PABLO GARCIA, defense lawyer for Marrero, framed leader of Puerto Rican Peace Movement, tell "The Truth About Puerto Rico's Fight for Freedom." Also see "Blockade," wonderful film about Republican Spain. 8:30 p.m. Hungarian House, 2141 Southern Blvd. Friday, Feb. 1.

Tomorrow Manhattan

SAT. NITE FILM CLUB presents the challenbe to all Presidential Candidates—"The Roosevelt Story," the magnificent film biography—music by Earl Robinson. 3 showings beginning at 8:3 0p.m. sharp. Social all evening Feb. 2 at 111 W. 88th St. Admission to members only $1. Film Division ASP.

JEFFERSON FILM CLUB presents "Life in Bloom" a biographical film depicting the life of Soviet scientist I. V. Michurin. Music by Dimitri Shostakovich. Sat., Feb. 2—2 showings 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. Dining and dancing in the Lounge. Admission $1 at the Jefferson School, 575 6th Ave., N.Y.C.

15th ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT and Dance by the Greek Fur Workers Union, Local 70, Saturday, Feb. 2, 8:30 p.m. at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and 8th Ave. Variety program and dancing to 3 a.m. with Greek, American and Spanish music. Admission $2, tax included.

CONCERT AND LECTURE celebrating Jewish Music Month. Jewish Peoples Philharmonic Chorus. Sat., Feb. 2—8:30 p.m. 189 Second Ave. Chaim Suller, Secretary—Jewish Music Alliance will speak on "American Culture in a Changing World." Leo Kopf, conductor will talk on Jewish music—soloist Tulchinoff—bass-baritone, Reuben Kosakoff at the piano.

Tomorrow Bronx

YURI SHUL, author "One Foot in America" story teller, will give one of his inimitable talks on Folklore and Louis Weinstock, Morris Gainer, and Louis Den will speak at Local 905 hall, 1039 E. 163rd St. Hunts Point, on Saturday, Feb. 2 at 8 p.m. All are invited. No admission.

CHALLENGE SUBS ARE BACK—The West Bronx LYL's got them. Going to complete our quota with a party, dancing and refreshments. Sat., Feb. 2 at 784 Gerard Ave. 8 p.m. Contribution 50c or a Challenge sub.

Sunday Manhattan

THE JEFFERSON SCHOOL presents its first feature in celebration of Negro History Week "Music of the Negro Liberation" a concert - feature with Nadyne Brewer, Sidney Finkelstein, Lucy Brown Sunday, Feb. 3 at 8 p.m. Refreshments. Contribution $1 (50 cents to students) at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave., N.Y.C.